

SOUTH KOREA

Land of Agony

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The situation of South Korea under U.S. occupation has become more grave following the so-called "military coup" of May 16. Military fascism has come to the fore ruthlessly trampling down even fundamental human rights and plunging the whole of South Korea into a "land of death."

The outrageous criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors and the rulers of the "military regime" of South Korea have aroused sharp condemnation by world public.

Political crisis, economic decline and social crisis in South Korea have reached the extreme due to the colonial predatory policy pursued for 16 years by the U.S. imperialist occupiers and to the traitorous acts of the U.S. stooges.

Characteristics of the developments in South Korea since the popular uprising that swept the whole of South Korea in April 1960 are:

First, politically, the fascist ruling machinery that had been maintained for more than ten years with the help of the U.S. bayonet, became weak with the collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime. The reactionary conservative forces have been totally isolated from the people, whereas the "reformist" forces have appeared on the political scene. Vigorous revolutionary actions of the masses further aggravated the political crisis of the Chang Myun puppet government.

Secondly, economically, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the colonial predatory policy with greater intensi-

ty to further aggravate the devastating economic crisis in South Korea. The productive forces have gone to ruin and the people have been pauperized at an accelerated rate, producing mass unemployment in towns and horrible famine in the countryside.

Thirdly, the acute national and class contradictions that the April popular uprising failed to remove have given rise to a mass movement that has grown in scope and strength to become a force transforming the society.

The April popular uprising, though it failed to win a complete victory, marked a turning point in the mass movement, bringing about fresh development.

The whole course of the popular struggle in South Korea shows that, while the fight of the youth, students and intellectuals who played the leading part in the April uprising continues to surge up, the revolutionary spirit and struggle of the broad masses—workers, peasants, the jobless, small traders, and handicraftsmen—have become more intensive. It constituted the main trend in the mass struggle in South Korea and thus the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle came to the fore.

The social and political contradictions in South Korea have become most acute, the discontent and wrath of the people have reached the point of explosion and the U.S. colonial rule faces total collapse.

Such being the situation, there is no way for the U.S. aggressors to maintain the colonial system in South Korea, whatever means they may resort to—armed forces or otherwise. Indeed this is the inevitable sequence of the law-governed development of history.

But historical lessons show that there has been no instance of the moribund enemy of people making a grace-

ful exit of its own accord. On the contrary, it becomes more and more desperate as its last hour draws nearer.

Facing the total collapse of the colonial rule the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a shambles.

The South Korean people, subjected to the ever worsening fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the "military regime," are panic- and terror-stricken.

Developments in South Korea—acute political and economic crisis and social contradictions—serve to show that the U.S. colonial domination and the fascist rule of the so-called "military regime" will not last long and that the total bankruptcy of the U.S. colonial policy is unavoidable.

APRIL POPULAR UPRISING AND AGGRAVATION OF CRISIS OF U.S. COLONIAL DOMINATION

ACUTE NATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CLASS CONTRADICTIONS AND HISTORICAL CAUSE OF THE APRIL POPULAR UPRISING

The popular uprising in South Korea in April 1960 was a major event that dealt a crushing blow to the U.S. colonial domination to accelerate its collapse.

It was neither a sudden outburst nor an accidental one. It had a deep-rooted cause. The U.S. colonial enslavement and militarization policy and the national and class contradictions caused by the reactionary, traitorous Syngman Rhee rule were the cause that gave rise to the uprising.

The contradictions in the South Korean society find expression in the fact that South Korea as yet remains a backward, semi-feudal land, above all, owing to the territorial division and national split.

It is the U.S. colonial enslavement policy, U.S. policy of disrupting our nation, U.S. army occupation of South Korea and the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a military base.

The Korean people, who welcomed the liberation from Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945 by virtue of the great Soviet Army, wished to establish a unifi-

ed democratic government and lead a happy, harmonious life. But this vital aspiration of the Korean people was trampled down by the U.S. imperialists who came to occupy South Korea in place of the Japanese colonialists, and who began putting into effect their long thought-out plan of aggression.

American newspaperman Mark Gain wrote in his book "Japan Diary" that the U.S. army came to South Korea not as a liberation army but to occupy it and see to it that the Koreans submit to the terms of surrender, and that the American army had from the first day of their landing behaved as the enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, covetous of the strategic position of Korea and of her rich natural resources, had pursued an aggressive aim in Korea for nearly a century.

Dennet Tyler wrote in his "Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese war" that in 1865-1870 when the question of establishing U.S. naval bases in East Asia was discussed, Korea was listed as one of the future bases.

After their entry into South Korea on September 8, 1945, the U.S. imperialists took over the Japanese colonial regime, set up a colonial rule of military terrorism coupled with Yankee barbarism and craftiness and began carrying out colonial predatory policy.

Pursuing a colonial enslavement policy, the U.S. imperialists "work politically to stifle the democratic initiative of the liberated nations opposing their colonial enslavement policy, oppose and obliterate all democratic forces while dividing the Korean nation and taking under their wings all shades of reactionary forces helpful to their colonial enslavement policy.

"Economically their policy is aimed at hampering the development of the national industry and economy of Korea and subordinating her." (Kim Il Sung) Militarily, their policy pursues the aim of turning South Korea into a military base for aggression in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, when their military government in South Korea met with the nation-wide resistance of the Korean people demanding the country's unification on democratic principles and national independence, staged at the point of the bayonet separate elections on May 10, 1948 under the supervision of the so-called "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" and rigged up the Syngman Rhee puppet government, putting up the spurious slogan of granting "independence" while following the traditional way of "divide and rule."

When one looks at how the separate elections were conducted, he will see the illegality involved in forming the puppet South Korean government.

A UP correspondent describing the horrible atmosphere on the election day said that U.S. reconnaissance planes were droning overhead, polling stations were heavily guarded by "Home Protection Corps" men carrying clubs. In Seoul thousands of police and specially assigned civilians under U.S. army protection were posted in major sections and at cross-roads. Civilian guards were carrying baseball bats and clubs while regular guards were armed with U.S. carbines. And he remarked that the atmosphere was much like that of a town under martial law.

In face of all this, people opposed the elections and raided polling stations. The constituencies on Cheju island found it impossible to announce the election returns.

Nonetheless, the "U.N. Temporary Commission on

Korea" which was assigned the duty of "supervising" the elections gave a distorted picture reporting that "elections" proceeded in a "free atmosphere" and that "free expression of will" was guaranteed to the voters, and finally rigged up the puppet Syngman Rhee government.

The U.S. imperialists proceeded to tighten their colonial domination through the puppet Syngman Rhee government composed of the representatives of a handful of reactionaries—feudal landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-American and pro-Japanese officials and national traitors.

Confronted with the grave situation created by the U.S. aggressive policy for permanently dividing Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea outlined measures for saving the nation—holding of elections throughout the country on the basis of the united patriotic forces of North and South Korea and setting up of a state power representing the entire Korean people.

In accordance with these measures, elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly were conducted throughout North and South Korea on August 25, 1948. In North Korea, 99.97 per cent of the electors went to the poll, while in South Korea 77.52 per cent of the electors voted braving the ruthless suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly formed as a result of the elections adopted the Constitution and proclaimed on September 9, 1948 the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea has from the first day of its founding set as the prime task the establishment of a unified independent state and has put forward concrete,

reasonable proposal at each stage for the country's peaceful unification in conformity with the developments.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have consistently called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and held to the line of peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis without foreign interference for the establishment of a mighty, prosperous democratic sovereign state.

Indeed such measures fully reflect the ardent wish of the Korean people and lawful demand of the country's social development. It is based on the principle of achieving the unification and independence of the country by the Korean people themselves through negotiation and contact. And it is a practical one.

Before the Korean war the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward on three occasions reasonable proposals on the country's peaceful unification.

To the proposals of the government of the D.P.R.K., however, the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea, the Syngman Rhee clique, who had converted South Korea into a U.S. war base and a U.S. colony, answered with a bloody aggressive war against the Korean people. Yet U.S. imperialism could not attain its dirty end in the aggressive war in Korea. More, it suffered a miserable defeat at the hands of the Korean people. But the U.S. imperialists instead of drawing a due lesson have not abandoned their criminal designs for making the whole of Korea a U.S. colony, busying themselves preparing for another war in Korea.

The U.S. Government refused to carry through the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which called for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

At the 1954 Geneva Conference which was convened to find a way to settle the Korean question peacefully, the U.S. delegation spurned the just proposals of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for Korea's peaceful unification. In the end the U.S. delegation wrecked the conference.

In order to open up a new phase for the settlement of the Korean question, on February 5, 1958, the Government of the D.P.R.K. issued a statement calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops and solving the Korean question by the Korean people themselves.

In support of the February 5 statement, the Chinese People's Volunteers took the initiative to completely withdraw from Korea by October 1958. Yet, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to pull their aggressive army out of South Korea. On the contrary they are intensifying their colonial rule.

Since then on several occasions the Government of the D.P.R.K. with the one aim of normalising the unnatural state of affairs between North and South Korea as soon as possible, and of expediting the country's peaceful unification, proposed a meeting of representatives of North and South. It also proposed North-South economic and cultural contact, visit of families and friends separated in North and South, and postal service between the two parts.

All these proposals were, however, rejected again by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. They turned a deaf ear even to the offer of the D.P.R.K. Government to

provide aid to the South Korean jobless, flood and calamity victims, orphans, and students who wish to study but have little means.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets not only rejected every proposal of the D.P.R.K. Government on peaceful unification of the country. But they have been busying themselves preparing for a new war.

The provisions of the Armistice Agreement are arbitrarily violated. The U.S. imperialists in June, 1957 unilaterally announced abrogation of Paragraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement which forbids introduction of reinforcing war materials. Then the "U.N. Command"—in reality a "U.S. command"—was transferred to Seoul from Tokyo in order to strengthen the U.S. army command in South Korea. More, atomic and rocket weapons were brought into South Korea to equip the U.S. army contrary to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. In the meantime the strength of the puppet army was also expanded from 16 divisions at the time of the truce signing to 31 divisions.

This is not all. The U.S. imperialists are staging every sort of provocative acts against our side on land and sea and in the air.

The cases of U.S. provocative and hostile acts against us in violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which were brought up to the Korean Armistice Commission and its subordinating bodies were no less than 1,389 as of April 30, 1961.

The U.S. policy of turning South Korea into an aggressive advance war base and the strengthening of military forces and installations which demand an enormous

amount of military expenses drove the South Korean people to extreme unrest and fear of a catastrophic war. More, a general decline has been brought to the productive forces and, particularly, to agriculture. Properties of the people were, also, brutally plundered.

According to **Haptong Tongshin** (October 27, 1955), the U.S. aggressors expropriated a vast area of farmlands for military purpose and plundered some 4,280 million dollars worth of people's properties. Today the South Korean economy faces an overall bankruptcy and the people's living has hit the bottom.

But despite the consistent efforts of the Government of the D.P.R.K., Korea still remains divided and peace in Korea, as well as peace in the Far East and the world, is being threatened. Nothing else but U.S. occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression is responsible for all this.

U.S. imperialism through its puppet Syngman Rhee and his followers madly strengthened and fascistized the puppet government apparatus and terrorist organizations. To them all this seemed imperative in their attempt to maintain colonial rule, to suppress and plunder the people mercilessly, and to turn South Korea into a military base. Hence, no stone was left unturned to bolster the one-man dictatorship of Syngman Rhee.

The so-called South Korean "constitution" proclaimed in July, 1948 prescribed a presidential system, making the "National Assembly" and "court" an appendage to the administration. No wonder then even London **Times** wrote that the political power was a dictatorship with the parliament in name only. Though there was a constitution in South Korea, the British paper continued, the president

vested with the unlimited power could invalidate the constitution. Ministers had no power to exercise independently.

The dictatorial presidential system instituted by U.S. imperialism was designed to make the path smoother for the U.S. imperialists to push through their colonial aggressive policy. Under that system, by installing the old faithful U.S. dog Syngman Rhee in the presidency it was easy for the U.S. imperialists to manipulate as they see fit Syngman Rhee and his followers.

In 1954 the "constitution" was amended, an occasion known as the famous case of "counting 0.5 and higher fractions as units." The amendment was for making Syngman Rhee a life-time president. But when the vote was taken in the "National Assembly" only 135 out of 203 voted in the affirmative, that is, the vote fell short of the required two-thirds. But Syngman Rhee invoked the famous counting-0.5-and-higher-fraction-as-units system and in this way the amendment was forced to be "adopted". Thus the limitation on terms of presidency was "amended". It goes without saying that all this was the work of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique to strengthen the one-man tyranny of Syngman Rhee.

The fascistization of the Syngman Rhee regime became more rabid and insane as the national, social, and class contradictions became more acute in South Korea. Fascist suppression of the people by the Syngman Rhee regime at the bidding of U.S. imperialism reached its climax towards the close of the rule of this vicious traitor.

Under the police rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique South Korea was turned into a land of terror, the land filled with the puppet army, police, MPs, special agents, and jails.

The police was stationed under the plan of one policeman to every 2.5 square kilometres of land. More than 94 per cent of the puppet regime's annual expenditure was for military and administrative purposes. Then, to put the South Korean people under an iron fist, one evil law after another was adopted: "political party registration act", "publications registration act", "regulations on assembly and demonstration"—all used by the Japanese imperialists and the American military government—then the "national security law," a "law" far worse than the Japanese peace regulations, "national defence act," "coastal defence act," "special law for prosecuting criminal cases in emergency," "law on minor cases," etc. More than 1,300 such laws were passed (South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo**, June 26, 1959) to suppress ruthlessly the people.

Subjugating the South Korean people to medieval police terror rule, far worse than that practised by the Japanese imperialists in Korea, U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee regime even deprived the people of the rudimentary rights and freedom. The Japanese monthly **Chuo Koron** in its December issue (1958) commented that it was beyond comprehension that such a government as the South Korean regime exists today on earth, adding that South Korea was a huge prison.

The Korean people wish that the families and friends separated in North and South could be united again. Yet, in South Korea any one who speaks of peaceful unification of the country is charged with "violation of national policy" and prosecuted.

During the first five years following August 15, 1945 more than 640,000 were arrested or murdered. Between

1955 and 1959 some 811,700 were thrown into jail or butchered.

However, all these fascist measures did not strengthen U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime. On the contrary, they spelled doom for the puppet regime. Anger and indignation of the people reached the boiling point and the people more resolutely rejected U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime.

The U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea have ruthlessly practiced unprecedented colonial fascist rule, military aggression and economic plunder, turning South Korea into a land of fascism and terror. More, the national economy of South Korea was utterly ruined, driving the people to hunger, poverty, and non-rights.

Facing cruel reality created in South Korea under U.S. occupation the national, social and class contradictions extremely intensified between the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique, comprador capitalists and feudal landlords on the one hand and, on the other, the people of all strata—the working class, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, small tradesmen, handicraftsmen, national capitalists.

The contradictions impelled the people's revolutionary advance to oppose U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee regime and erupted into the mass resistance on the occasion of the infamous "March 15 presidential elections."

All elections in South Korea had been carried out without exception under fascist suppression and in a fraudulent manner. But March 15 (1960) presidential and vice-presidential elections were unjust with no precedent. It was from beginning to end nothing but bloody oppression, open irregularities. And it was not without reason.

The Syngman Rhee regime, isolated from the people and rejected by them, saw that "victory" was not to be had if they allowed the elections to be carried out in an ordinary way.

In the previous elections it became evident that the Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party had no backing of the people. And it suffered miserable defeat in the 1958 elections for the fourth "National Assembly" Hence, Syngman Rhee and his followers were determined to take every necessary measure for the "elections"

One of their measures was the "revised national security law", a fascist law with which they suppressed even every small expression of complaint of the people against the misrule of the Syngman Rhee clique.

In 1959 alone, under the "national security law" no less than 247,135 innocent people were put into jail or executed. Then they banned the opposition parties, while resorting to terror, suppression, appeasement and buying-out to paralyse the electioneering of the opposition.

By 6:30 p.m. on March 14, the day before the election day, the number of opposition party members who were beaten up or killed stood at 59.

March 15, the election day, was a day of bloody butchering. "Martial law" was proclaimed throughout the whole of South Korea and every polling station was filled with police, MPs, and terrorist hooligans.

When the voting started, they threw out the observers from the opposition side and forced "open balloting" and proxy votes. On the eve of election day, they even stuffed the ballot boxes. Any one who refused "open balloting" or dared to vote against Syngman Rhee was man-handled in a savage way.

In balloting places where the outcome was doubtful despite all their schemes, ballot boxes were replaced with the ones they had prepared. Vote counting was most irregular, to say the least.

The puppet army and police had the order to shoot anyone who "obstructed the elections." That was exactly what took place in Masan. Masan citizens who were demonstrating against the fraudulent elections were showered with bullets. More than 70 of the demonstrators were wounded and killed.

Such was the way the Syngman Rhee clique could announce "victory" in the "elections." Even the **Washington Post** (March 17, 1960) said that threat and suppression employed by the Syngman Rhee party for its victory was something utterly unbelievable, if the foreign observers did not witness it personally. The paper added that Syngman Rhee managed to get himself reelected and Li Ki Poong was elected by clubbing people to death, police brutality, group balloting, stuffing ballot boxes, and the extremely discriminatory application of the law. Such state of affairs caused the eruption of the long pent up anger and indignation of the people.

Starting with the Masan revolt on March 15, the people rose up in all parts of South Korea.

On the 19th of April, the 15th division of the puppet army under command of "U.N. forces" led by a tank unit began to shoot down the demonstrators in Seoul. And this led to intensifying the people's resistance struggle. Rioting took place. Angry voices rang out: "Down with Syngman Rhee regime!" "Down with the corrupt government!" Braving the savage suppression the people raided and

burned the headquarters of the "Liberal Party", several police stations and many other organs of the puppet government. The masses dragged along the street a statue of Syngman Rhee and destroyed the office of the U.S. Economic Co-operation Administration in Seoul. More, the statue of the notorious U.S. General MacArthur was hit and the U.S. embassy in Seoul was surrounded by the demonstrators. The people's uprisings brought down at last the Syngman Rhee government which had been supported with U.S. bayonet for more than 10 years.

From the very first day of its appearance the Syngman Rhee government was destined to doom. The entire Korean people not only refused to recognize the Syngman Rhee regime, a tool of U.S. colonial rule, but rejected it vehemently, regarding it as an historical dregs. Its anti-popular, fascist character and constant clamour for "march north" for a fratricidal war in support of the U.S. policy of aggression hastened the downfall of Syngman Rhee. Hence the downfall of the Syngman Rhee government was a testimony to the bankruptcy of the reactionary policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee regime. And it was also the bankruptcy of "march north". Thus the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea was on the verge of collapse.

TOTTERING U.S. COLONIAL RULE AND FABRICATION OF CHANG MYUN GOVERNMENT

The uprisings of the masses in South Korea vanquished Syngman Rhee, and shook the puppet fascist, terror

rule to the very foundation. The U.S. imperialists felt extremely uneasy about their colonial rule in South Korea in face of the people's uprisings.

Firstly, the people's political awakening grew more and more intense demanding freedom, liberation, right to existence and democratic rights. And their revolutionary advance became stronger.

Secondly, as the revolutionary advance of the masses became more resolute, the puppet police and other terror organizations, the instruments of the fascist, terror rule, became emasculated.

Thirdly, because of the growing internal contradictions of the puppet army and the dangerous antagonism between the upper and lower strata of the army, the U.S. control over the puppet army became rather precarious.

Fourthly, with the downfall of Syngman Rhee, the reactionary conservative forces which held sway in the past became definitely weak, leading to an inevitable reorganization of forces. Then in contrast to this, new "reformist forces" began to rise.

Fifthly, following the April Uprisings, the economic crisis assumed wider proportions and became more acute. Frightened at the mass resistance, the U.S. imperialists came out with such measures: "reorganization of the puppet government," "revision of the constitution" for the "cabinet responsible system," "elections to a new Assembly," etc. All these were designed to mislead the people and bolster the tottering U.S. colonial rule. The U.S. imperialists giving lip-service to democracy attempted to trick the people on the one hand and, on the other, they suppressed ruthlessly the

ever growing people's struggle by reorganizing their fascist, terrorist ruling apparatus.

In this the U.S. imperialists schemed to make South Korea their permanent colony. Consequently, on April 26, the day the people's resistance was most intense, the U.S. State Department released a statement in Washington. The statement stated that the U.S. government fully supported the efforts in Seoul and other places for maintaining law and order. This was in effect a go-ahead signal to the puppet soldiers in South Korea to shoot the people.

Then the U.S. imperialists threatened the people by saying that it was the responsibility of the South Korean authorities to maintain order. The martial law command issued one directive after another under the direction of McConaughy, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul. One of them said that anyone who organizes association, assembly or distributes handbills, puts up wall-papers and makes propaganda would be prosecuted by the military court. For more than two months the U.S. imperialists kept South Korea under martial law and conducted various provocative military manoeuvres along the demarcation line and in other areas to create a terror atmosphere.

On June 19, Eisenhower, the then U.S. President, came to Seoul, where to avoid the angry people he had to keep to back streets. He stayed only 28 hours in South Korea, yet there was ample time for him to promise his South Korean puppets full execution of the provisions of the aggressive "South Korea-U.S. Defence Pact"

Since Eisenhower's departure from Seoul where he kicked up quite a dust about the necessity of strengthening military forces, the U.S. imperialists keep bringing in new type weapons. Moreover, a new strength of 8,000

U.S. troops was dispatched to South Korea to reinforce the occupation forces. Provocative military manoeuvres were staged.

It aimed at keeping under control South Korea as a "military advance assault base", and at checking the disintegration of their colonial rule.

Following the downfall of Syngman Rhee, the U.S. government put up Huh Chung on the stage to restore order in the colonial ruling apparatus. Huh Chung set up what they called a "provisional government", a set-up to salvage the U.S. colonial rule from collapse and pave the way for Chang Myun, another faithful U.S. dog, and his "Democratic Party" to take the place of the ousted Syngman Rhee and the "Liberal Party."

The U.S. magazine "Business Week" in its issue of April 30, 1960, commented that the U.S. government would view with satisfaction the "Democratic Party" coming into power in South Korea, as this party in most cases, as the Liberal Party did, would co-operate with the U.S. in its internal and external policies.

The "Democratic Party" together with Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" formed a political foothold of the U.S. in South Korea. The "Democratic" and "Liberal Parties" were a team for the U.S. chariot of colonial rule.

To be sure, the upper strata of the "Democratic Party" were engaged in a feud with the "Liberal Party" for power. But in essence there was little difference between them. They were only begging U.S. imperialism for power. It is no wonder then the "Democratic Party," acting like the "ins" already with the U.S. blessing, directed

the Huh Chung government to take strong measures to suppress the people.

The U.S. imperialists manipulating Huh Chung's provisional government put up the shop-worn clamour for "anti-communism" to suppress the people while attempting to put back the paralysed colonial ruling system in order.

On May 6, 1960, the Pentagon gave a larger sum of dollars to rehabilitate the South Korean police. The South Korean authorities reorganized the police, prosecutors' office, courts and prisons to suppress the people under the pretext of "maintenance of order," "reshuffling of the police", "more strict control over communism."

At the instructions of American police advisers ten police departments, 160 police stations, 1,880 police sub-stations and boxes were rehabilitated and reorganized, and vicious elements were added to the police force.

Along with inhuman suppression of the people the U.S. imperialists also resorted to various tricks to deceive the people.

Stating that a new national assembly would be elected and it would form a new government, the U.S. imperialists put up another farce of new constitution and elections. They said the new government would sweep away all evils and corrupt practices.

The U.S. imperialists, piling all blame on Syngman Rhee's one-man dictatorship for all the catastrophic results which U.S. occupation of South Korea and the U.S. colonial and war policy brought about, tried to paint a rosy picture of the superiority of the cabinet system government over the presidential government. Yet, regardless of what it is, be it a presidential government or a cabinet one put up by U.S. imperialism, there is little difference

when it comes to being traitorous, anti-popular, and reactionary.

At the U.S. bidding the South Korean national assembly passed an amendment to the constitution to change the form of government to that of cabinet government. Under the strength of this amendment new elections were held to form a new "house of representatives" and the first "house of councillors." Eventually the Chang Myun government made its appearance.

The elections held on July 29, 1960 were another reproduction of the fraudulent elections held in the days of Syngman Rhee, rigged up by fascist terror and filled with irregularities of all sorts.

Through the whole of South Korea a state of emergency was declared between July 28 and 31, and the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique mobilized some 34,000 policemen (**Seke Tongshin**, July 28, 1960). During this period more than 17,500 innocent people were arrested and imprisoned. By means of threat, vote buying, proxy votes, irregular votes the elections were a thorough fraudulent one. Consequently, in all parts of South Korea mass riots and demonstrations took place against the "elections" In 13 electoral districts another voting had to be done.

In such "elections," under U.S. protection, the "Democratic Party" won over two-thirds of the "House of Representatives" seats and over one half of the "House of Councillors." Even some Syngman Rhee followers who had been in jail for organizing mass murder won in the "elections." They ran for the "National Assembly" seats in jail!

The new, "National Assembly" was again filled with pro-American and pro-Japanese elements—comprador capitalists, landowners, reactionary office holders, political swindlers and their spokesmen. Like the "National Assembly" of Syngman Rhee, there was not a man who represented the workers and peasants.

On August 23, the U.S. imperialists and the upper strata of the "Democratic Party" made the "National Assembly" go through the formalities of electing a "president" as provided for in the new "constitution". Then the "president" nominated "premier." Thus Chang Myun, a former pro-Japanese, then an American dog, was "nominated" and "approved" by the "National Assembly" to head a new government.

Prior to this, in May 1960 the then U.S. Secretary of State Herter in a message addressed to Huh Chung expressed his full support to handing over the reins of government to Chang Myun and his "Democratic Party." Most aptly Alan Winnington, special correspondent of London **Daily Worker** in Peking, commenting on this show said that the Americans like the puppet manipulators pulled down one puppet from the stage, only to put up a new one.

AP reported (August 24, 1960) that the U.S. government circles welcomed the Chang Myun government as the "Second Republic", and then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Dillon said that relations between the U.S. and the new South Korean government were extremely good and he was sure that the new regime would be more co-operative than the old one. In no less generous terms, the reactionary Japanese circles welcomed the Chang Myun regime.

From the outset, the Chang Myun government was a reproduction of the Syngman Rhee's, its mission being to serve faithfully U.S. imperialism as a tool of U.S. colonial rule. The South Korean news agency **Haptong Tongshin** said (August 24, 1960):

"According to political observers, the life expectancy given to the new government is between 12 and 18 months. Because no one knows from what corner it will receive a fatal blow."

Among the ranks of the "Democratic Party" a scramble for power was started. Antagonism between the "old and new" factions became so acute that the "old" factions formed a "New Democratic Party" to become an opposition in the "Assembly." Their fight for power and privileges became more intense, creating a political crisis within their own ranks.

In his policy statement after ascendancy to power under the U.S. manipulation, Chang Myun uttered a series of high sounding words, such as putting an end to tyranny and corruption as well as some sort of reform to effect a "democratic government," which, he said, was to pursue the policy of "economy first and prosperity of the medium and small enterprisers," "rehabilitation of the rural economy" and "relief measures for the unemployed." Thus he pronounced to build a "welfare society".

However, as the subsequent events showed, all these were only a tall talk to deceive the people as if there could be some sort of improvement. What Chang Myun planned was for reorganizing the puppet ruling apparatus, for intensifying the plunder of the masses, and for preparing new reactionary forces to attack the masses. It is not without reason that the situation of South Korea got out

of hand instead of improving, as soon as Chang Myun came into power.

Not a single demand that the people made during the April uprisings was met. To aggravate matters, "South Korea-U.S. joint examination of budget" was adopted, more U.S. goods were dumped, a new dollar-hwan exchange rate was set in favour of the dollar, the government monopoly and service charges were raised. Then a new "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was concluded. All this was materialization of the U.S. colonial subjugation policy, while the Chang Myun clique madly intensified their plunder of the people. As a result, South Korea's industry and agriculture declined further, the people's life became more deteriorated, and the political crisis deepened.

The great majority of the South Korean people had to face the "hardest time in Korea's history" and their very life was being threatened.

The "welfare state" advertized by the Chang Myun clique with such fanfare fell flat to the ground. Soon after Chang Myun came to power, it was said the "welfare state" might come after a half century. No wonder then a professor of Koryu University in Seoul lamented in the following manner:

"Only darkness, nothing else, prevails in South Korea. Not a single ray of hope is to be found. Complete darkness and desperation—that's all we know."

All this is the result of the U.S. colonial militarization policy and the Chang Myun clique's treacherous anti-national acts. It is all the more clear that the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists'

colonial enslavement policy will only worsen the catastrophic situation of South Korea.

However, defying the historically confirmed fact that relying upon foreign forces will only hasten self-destruction, the Chang Myun clique chose to continue to be a tool of the U.S. aggressive policy as its predecessors did. Wire-pulled by U.S. imperialism, Chang Myun came out against the proposals on the peaceful unification of the country made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., saying that "unification will be achieved through North-South general elections under the U.N. observation in compliance with the aggressive U.S. policy." Moreover, "the existing political, military and cultural ties with the United States should be strengthened."

The "elections under the U.N. observation" are nothing but an instrument of U.S. aggression, and interference in South Korea is long laid bare by the "elections under the U.N. observation" hitherto forced in South Korea. The U.N. was the belligerent in the Korean war as the United States fraudulently used the U.N. flag. Consequently, under no circumstances can the Korean people agree to "elections under the U.N. observation."

Even some of the South Korean ruling circles expressed doubt as to the feasibility of "elections under the U.N. supervision."

Admitting the impropriety of the "elections under the U.N. observation," the South Korean **Taegu Ilbo** (June 24, 1960) wrote that "unification through march north and elections under U.N. observation" are "the most unfeasible concepts on the unification question".

With the old refrain of the "U.N. observed elections," U.S. imperialism has been trying to create the impression

that it is interested in Korea's unification. But the U.S. imperialists are clinging to that phrase to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea.

Recently the U.S. imperialists have gone so far to utter that under the present circumstances there is no possibility of unifying Korea... Korea is better off divided than unified under communism.

But the stern reality in South Korea directs to a different way.

The new programme for the unification of the country which Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation (1960) and which was further concretized at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in November 1960 inspired the South Korean people of all walks of life. And voices for peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves were raised higher among the South Korean people.

The new proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. are based on the principle that the question of the peaceful unification of Korea can be solved only through North-South contacts and negotiations and through free all-Korea elections by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

However, in the light of the fact that the South Korean authorities still refuse free North-South general elections, as a transitional measure to solve the urgent national question, a Confederation of North and South Korea, or failing that, a North-South economic commission was also proposed to realize economic and cultural exchange and co-operation. Also concrete measures were presented for

the rehabilitation of the catastrophic South Korean industry and the relief of the South Korean people from the extremely difficult living relying on the firm national economy built in North Korea. Immediate negotiation between the North and the South was called for to discuss the implementation of these measures.

These new proposals aroused great interest at home and abroad. In South Korea, in response to the proposals, a mass movement is growing more vigorous and spreading wider.

Along with the people's revolutionary advance, "reformist parties" began to emerge. To be sure, in the past these forces, though they were for peaceful unification, had taken a non-committal attitude in face of oppression and splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique and from their inherent class limitation. They had opposed the conservative forces but they differed among themselves. But now these parties could openly join the people's active movement for the peaceful unification.

The "reformist parties" came to champion the "principle of unification by Koreans," watchword of the popular masses.

Thus the "reformist parties" have been developed into a formidable force to be reckoned with in South Korea as they kept pushing forward the integration movement of all "reformist forces" to counter the reactionary conservative forces.

Such tendency became more pronounced as the political parties and social organizations of the "reformist forces" together with many patriotic, democratic persons launched the "nation-wide movement" for setting up a

mass organization of a united-front type and for the country's unification.

On December 27, 1960, the "Central Consultative Council for National Unification by the Koreans" was formed by representatives of twenty-five South Korean political parties and public organizations and democratic personages that aspire after peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

On February 25, 1961, the Council held the inaugural meeting and adopted the Declaration of Unification, Platform, and resolutions.

The resolutions pointing out that "the Korean people must lead an independent life of their own without relying upon foreign forces" called for "uniting all the forces of the whole nation" for "achieving peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves."

The resolutions also demanded to set up a post office in the buffer area before unification to facilitate postal service between the North and the South, and facilitate North-South economic exchanges and set up a national amity organ in the buffer area so that the compatriots of the North and the South of one and the same nation can meet and share their feelings and sentiments. It was also demanded that newspapermen and tourist groups be exchanged to get acquaint themselves with each other's situation, and combined teams of North and South Korea be sent to all international athletic contests in the future.

The Council elected a Central Preparatory Committee with 1,001 members. Thus the mass movement gathered momentum.

On January 9, the "National Front for the Unification of the Fatherland" was formed. It maintained that the

country should chart its own course to hasten the great historical task of the unification of the country on the principle of self-determination, not influenced by any political forces at home or abroad.

Then the organization set forth the following two proposals:

Firstly, representatives of North and South Korean non-governmental organizations, with the country's unification in view, should, first of all, set up a permanent organ in an appropriate spot in the buffer area for realizing postal service, economic exchange, cultural intercourse and the exchange of tourists and journalists between North and South.

Secondly, representatives of all circles of North and South Korea should meet at a designated place at an early date to form a national committee for the promotion of unification of the country, while implementing measures mentioned in the above paragraph.

The "Socialist Party" that announced its formation on November 28, 1960, made it known that it stood for the peaceful unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves, expressing its opposition to the military treaty with the United States. It also asked for direct negotiation between the North and the South and postal service, free travels of individuals between the North and the South.

The "Social Masses Party" (formed on November 24) and the "Reformist Party" (formed on November 30) also came forward with similar programmes.

Such move of the "reformist forces" in South Korea is a reflection of the increasingly powerful nation-wide movement in South Korea for peaceful unification. The South Korean people are convinced more than ever of the

fact that only peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves and the powerful economy built in the northern part of the Republic can save the South Korean economy from catastrophe and relieve the people from such great misery. And the movement for the peaceful unification in South Korea is getting intense as the days go by.

Under the impact of the intensifying struggle of the people for peaceful unification of the country, even among the ruling circles and political leaders some had no choice but to move towards recognizing the inevitability of North-South economic and cultural exchange. On this point the **Haptong Tongshin** reported (Jan. 3, 1961) as follows:

“According to the statements made by Jung Hun Joo, a government spokesman, and Kim Tai Joong, a spokesman for the Democratic Party, on January 2, it seems clear that efforts made by non-governmental bodies, like political parties, for negotiation and economic and cultural exchange with North Korea would be welcomed on principle...” “And in the national assembly some young members of the New Democratic Party, No.1 opposition party, are for making a formal move for North-South postal service, cultural exchange.”

When the Recommendations and decisions of the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. were made known, even Chung Il Hyung, “Minister of Foreign Affairs” of the puppet government, on November 21, 1960 said:

“If no string is attached... and North Korea does not intend to suspend transmission abruptly, I hope we can receive electricity from North Korea.” (**Donga Ilbo**, Nov. 22, 1960.)

Panic-stricken at such turn of events, the U.S. imperialists began to use pressure. A **UPI** dispatch from Tokyo on November 23, 1960 cast much light on this point. The dispatch said that high official circles of the U.N. forces were to use all their influence to see that South Korean "government" was not caught in the "trap", as they put it. By "trap" they meant the new proposals the government of the D.P.R.K. presented for the country's peaceful unification.

How the "influence" worked can be seen in the following incident:

According to **Donga Ilbo** (Nov. 23, 1960), Chung I. Hyung who expressed his wish to receive electricity from the North, "hurriedly denied under pressure he ever made such a statement." Then in the same manner Jung Hun Joo and Kim Tai Joong, also, denied they ever made any statement welcoming "on principle the efforts by non-governmental bodies, like political parties, for negotiation and economic and cultural exchange with North Korea" (**Haptong Tongshin**, Jan. 3, 1961).

All these facts show the brazenness of the U.S. imperialists. It was they who stated that the grim reality did not show any practical possibility for reunification of Korea. The U.S. tool, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" in its annual report to the Fifteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly distorted the fact. Referring to the question of unification the report said, in its attempt to give the impression that the blame rested with the D.P.R.K., that Korea's unification was far off.

U.S. imperialism was bent on obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea reinforcing its armed forces in

South Korea so as to aggravate tension and prepare for a new war. At the same time, everything was done to bolster their tottering colonial rule.

The U.S. scheme was to be seen most clearly in the "South Korea-U.S. economic and technical agreement" signed on February 8, 1961. The agreement showed up in true light the Chang Myun clique's efforts to strengthen the "relations with the U.S." On this agreement even some South Korean assemblymen lamented that "the agreement, in its content and in the way it was concluded, is little different from the Treaty of Eulsa (1905) before the Japanese annexation of Korea. (The Eulsa Treaty was one imposed on the Korean people by Japanese imperialism.—Ed.)

The "South Korea-U.S. economic and technical agreement" was an conglomeration of all previous aggressive and enslavement agreements to intensify an overall control over South Korea, only adding a few more clauses for enslavement.

Under the strength of this agreement the U.S. imperialists "legalized" their complete control over South Korea politically, economically and militarily, while the Chang Myun clique burdened themselves with the obligation of executing faithfully the aggressive policy of their masters. Moreover, the agreement made it imperative that the Chang Myun clique follow in every way laws and directives of the U.S. imperialists, be under the complete U.S. supervision and provide at the maximum all the natural resources of South Korea needed by U.S. imperialism in carrying out its policy of aggression.

The agreement was drawn up to prolong U.S. occupation of South Korea, perpetuate the artificial barriers

between the North and the South, make South Korea a forward base of atomic war and the South Korean youth and people U.S. cannon fodder.

The Chang Myun "government" laid down a unification policy "in line with" the U.S. aggressive policy and blindly followed every war-like move of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists' and Chang Myun clique's attempt to modernize and expand the puppet army was closely linked with the "U.N. observed elections." Suppressing the South Korean people who desire peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside, on November 2, 1960, the Chang Myun regime made the "National Assembly" pass the "plan for anti-communist unification" through elections under the U.N. observation, in accordance with the provisions of South Korea's "constitution."

All these schemes of U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique for the "U.N. observed elections" were in essence little different from the notorious "march-north-and-unify-the-country" cry of Syngman Rhee. It must be pointed out also that such schemes were closely related with the "Northeast Asian Military Alliance" plotted by U.S. imperialism.

As a link in their policy for a new war, the U.S. imperialists for some time have been working on forming a military bloc in the northern Pacific areas. For this, U.S. imperialism whipped up human dregs—the Japanese militarists, reactionary elements in South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam.

Moreover, on the heels of the Japan-U.S. war pact,

the U.S. imperialists instigated the Chang Myun clique and the reactionary Japanese government to open the Japan-South Korea talks for normalising the South Korea-Japan relations to expedite the formation of the South Korea-Japan Military Alliance which was to become a component part of the proposed "Northeast Asian Military Alliance."

The South Korea-Japan talks were designed to link the militarists of Japan with the Chang Myun clique politically and economically so as to form an anti-communist front and obstruct the peaceful solution of the Korean question. More, the talks were designed for the prolongation of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, then ultimately for the carrying out of their aggressive plots in the Far East.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists attempted to introduce Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. But their plan was stopped short by the resolute struggle of the Korean people.

All these moves of the U.S. imperialists and Chang Myun clique inevitably sharpened the national, social and class contradictions in South Korea. Hence, fascistization of the South Korean "government" was the answer for the U.S. imperialism to intensify its colonial militarization policy and plunder in South Korea. The fascistization move became more outspoken as the mass movement became more vigorous.

On the one hand they put up such slogans as a "neutralized police," "greater authority to prosecutors," and "change of personnel" in order to conceal the true face of the fascist suppressive policy. However, at the

same time, they frenziedly worked to reorganize and strengthen fascist bodies, the army, the police, etc.

Contrary to their promise to "reduce the military strength," Chang Myun and his followers at the bidding of U.S. imperialism reinforced the puppet army, expanded the police force and set up "informers on communist activities."

It was not without reason that the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique put stress on the police while expanding all fascist suppressive organs. It was because the police could become an armed body to suppress and slaughter the people directly. Moreover, as the people's revolutionary advance became more powerful, the frightened reactionary circles of South Korea openly demanded to give more power to the Chang Myun government to cope with the "emergency" (**Haptong Tongshin**, Dec. 17, 1960).

Resorting to every means employed by Syngman Rhee and the U.S. imperialists, the Chang Myun clique used every fascist, terrorist way to wipe out the very rudimentary democratic rights the people had won with their blood.

First of all, the Chang Myun clique cooked up what they called "regulations on observation and report on the violations of the national security law" to spy on the activities of the patriots and honest-minded people who stood for the country's peaceful unification. Then "regulations on demonstrations" followed. Under these "regulations" the people's anti-American, anti-government demonstrations were branded as "disorderly conduct," "riots," and so on.

This was not all.

Attempts were made to worsen the already notorious "national security law." The Chang Myun regime intended to prosecute all South Koreans who stood for the country's peaceful unification, branding them as "traitors" or "fifth columnists." They also planned to enact "temporary special anti-communist law" and revise the "newspapers and political parties registration act" to suppress the freedom of the press and activities of the political parties.

Such fascist attack of theirs on the people heightened the people's revolutionary spirit, further aggravating national, social and class contradictions in South Korea.

In order to check the people's rising anti-American, anti-government sentiment, U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique fabricated a "danger" under the false cry of "critical April" to suppress the people. Mobile police units were organized. Then with the help of American police experts the mobile police units took special training in handling arms (**Haptong Tongshin**, Dec. 17, 1960). More, under the repeated "emergency orders" the police and MPs were encouraged to take revenge on the people.

Between the end of February and mid-March the U.S. imperialists had the puppet army armed with heavy weapons and staged "anti-riot manoeuvres" in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other cities. In these games tanks and fire engines were also used. The whole of South Korea was turned into a land of fear.

Despite all their moves—calling in Chang Myun after Syngman Rhee, ruthless suppression of the people, all sorts of tricks to mislead the people—the U.S. imperialists

could not bolster the tottering colonial rule in South Korea. Nor could they stop the struggle of the South Korean people who demanded North-South contact and economic, cultural exchange for the country's peaceful unification. It was the cry of the people: "Unification is the only way to life!" "Yanks, go home!"

U.S. ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE THE TOTTERING COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTH KOREA AND EMER- GENCE OF MILITARY FASCISM

Following the April uprisings in 1960, the decline of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea was accelerated.

The people's revolutionary struggle to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and tear down the artificial barrier created in the country became more vigorous.

U.S. imperialism put another puppet—this time Chang Myun—on the stage taking the place of Syngman Rhee. However, Chang Myun's doom was foregone conclusion in the light of the ever intensifying struggle of the people against the Chang Myun regime and U.S. imperialism. The situation became so desperate for the U.S. imperialists that they racked their brains to find a way out. Military fascism was the answer.

A group of officers of the puppet army staged what they called a "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961, paving the way for the U.S. imperialists to install the worst military fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

Under the label of "anti-communism" rudimentary democratic rights and freedom were trodden upon. More,

the U.S. imperialists are working frenziedly to chain South Korea to U.S. colonial rule, thwarting the national aspiration of the Korean people—the peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

A martial law was proclaimed over the whole of South Korea after the so-called “military coup.” South Korea is a huge prison for the people, where bloody fascist suppression reigns supreme.

When the “military coup” was staged, the first thing the U.S. imperialists and military fascists did was to make a “reappraisal of the anti-communist system.”

The label of “anti-communism” is an old trick of U.S. imperialism in its attempt to conceal and justify its aggressive policy. And it is for perpetuating U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and checking and barring the struggle of the South Korean people for the country’s peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves. The “anti-communism” is a favourite U.S. tool for suppressing the South Korean people mercilessly.

Brandishing this tool, the South Korean military fascists took over the “administration,” “legislature,” and “courts” of the puppet government, dissolved the “national and local assemblies”. Then the “military dictatorship” was reorganized.

The “Supreme Council for National Reconstruction” (a new name given for the “Military Revolutionary Commission”) is the highest “state organ”, under which there are three branches—“Martial Law Command,” “Administration” and “Judicial Department.”

Among these three, the most powerful is the “Martial

Law Command," a most vicious fascist set-up. It controls the "court martial" and "military court."

For administrative purposes from Seoul down to every province and even to county, every office is filled with officers on the active list. The "Ministry of Justice" with the authorization of the "Martial Law Command" exercises judicial power. Thus not only the personnel of the "administrative and judicial departments" but every judge, prosecutor and lawyer is replaced with armymen. The "legislature" is completely paralysed and the "proclamations" and "directives" issued by the "Martial Law Command" take the place of "law."

The so-called "military regime" in South Korea which speaks for no one and stands all alone by itself is bent on riding on the people's back. During one month they issued more than 100 "proclamations" and "laws" in order to intensify the bloody suppression of the people.

Reuter put it aptly on July 5, 1961, when it reported that since the "coup" there was hardly a day that passed without some sort of purge, suspension of newspapers, or some other measures. The British news agency added that all these phenomena were common to all dictatorial governments.

The military fascists of the so-called "military regime" are dreaming up one "law" after another in their attempt to "legalise" the "political set-up". First of all, an "emergency national reconstruction law" was issued to take the place of the South Korean "constitution," then "a special law to prosecute special cases," a law far worse than the "anti-communist special law" which the Chang Myun clique had to abandon in face of the people's pressure.

Notoriety of these "laws" is to be seen if one takes trouble to have a closer look at them. Take the "special law to prosecute special cases" for instance.

On the "special law to prosecute special cases," the South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** reported on June 23, 1961, that under the strength of this "law" the "military regime" can prosecute anyone under the charge of giving support and aid to the political parties and social organizations and their activities which it does not like. These people will be charged for "counter-revolutionary actions," "treasonable acts," or "mass violence," and be punishable by death, life imprisonment, or no less than ten years' imprisonment. Believe it or not, the "law" is even retroactive to three years and six months.

The **New York Herald Tribune** reported on June 11 that in South Korea under the strength of such "laws," all political parties and social organizations were disbanded, leaving only relief or religious organizations. Under this American-styled democracy 15 political parties (this figure does not include the eight political parties which were in the process of registration) and 238 social organizations were dissolved (**AP**, Seoul, May 23, 1961).

The so-called "military regime" suppresses all political parties and social organizations, branding them as anti-government, especially those patriotic political parties and social organizations that stand for North-South contact and negotiation and for peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves rejecting all foreign interference. Such political parties and social organizations are charged with being "communistic or

sympathetic to communism." The military fascists specify that all the following "offenders" are to be severely punished for "treasonable acts":

1. Those who form, join, or intend to join, or solicit others to join such organizations;
2. Those who praise and support such organizations and their activities;
3. Such organizations, their members and those who receive their instructions, consult them, or inspire others to commit or make propaganda of the offense listed in paragraphs 1 and 2;
4. Those who prepare, make copies of, hide, convey or hold on their person documents, publications and other materials with a view to helping the acts listed in paragraph 2;
5. Those who aid in any way the offenders of the above paragraphs;
6. Those who fail knowingly to report to the authorities offenders of the above paragraphs;
7. Those who receive financial support from such organizations or from their members.

According to the departmental orders of the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" of the so-called "military regime," out of the 23 political parties, 16 were branded as such organizations (UPI, Seoul, June 8, 1961).

Under these evil "laws", the "military regime", not to speak of all patriotic individuals and honest-minded social leaders who stood for the country's peaceful unification, threw into jail and courtmartialed even members of the opposition parties branding them as "communists,"

“fellow travelers,” or “communist sympathizers.” (South Korean **Hankook Ilbo**, May 20, 1961).

Between May 16 and June 21, it was announced by the “Ministry of the Interior” of the so-called “military regime” that no less than 3,141 patriots branded as “communists and pro-communists,” and personages of the “radical forces”, school teachers, social leaders, students, and newspapermen were put into jail (**AP**, June, 21, 1961). Everyone who speaks for “reforms” is branded as “communist sympathizers” and everyone who demands a better life is ruthlessly suppressed.

Trade unions and all other organizations of the working people are disbanded and no labour disputes are allowed. All students’ as well as teachers’ organizations are prohibited likewise. Even scientific research activities in schools are banned. Then all the students and teachers who fought for academic freedom and democratization of schools, north-south negotiation, and the country’s peaceful unification are being hunted down.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs are working overtime to quell the people’s resistance against military fascism. To hide their true colour from the world they have put right censorship on the press.

They closed down 76 dailies, 305 news agencies, and 453 publications including many weeklies. Why? Because, according to what they said, the publishing and press establishments were not properly “equipped” (South Korean **Hapdong Tongshin**, May 28, 1961). Such closing down en masse resulted in 50,000-60,000 persons losing jobs (**Reuter**, Seoul, May 23, 1961).

However, this is not all. On the very day of the so-called "military coup," they announced that all publications and news dispatches must receive a precensorship. It was also made known that "wild rumors" were prohibited. According to **Radio Seoul** of May 16, 1961, "violators" of the above would be punished severely. They can be arrested and prosecuted without warrant, and condemned to capital punishment.

The press was also asked to submit the source of news for censorship and forbidden to obtain material for report directly from the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" of the puppet government. Also, taking pictures without authorization and reprinting of foreign press items unfavourable to the "military coup" have been strictly prohibited. In this way the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have enforced unparalleledly outrageous news blackout in South Korea (**AP**, Seoul, May 19, 1961).

Having completely strangled the freedom of speech, the press and news coverage, the military fascists have further intensified the barbarous suppression of the press organs and journalists.

The office of **Minjok Ilbo** (national daily) was raided as the paper stood for North-South negotiation and the peaceful unification of the country. Its six editorial writers as well as the chief were arrested (**AFP**, Seoul, May 19, 1961).

Under framed up charges of various kinds the pressmen are thrown into jail.

Radio Taejun reported on June 8 that "the martial law headquarters for the district of North and South Choong-chung Provinces" sentenced 16 newspapermen to 1 to 2 years and 6 months under various frame-up charges. Then the "frontal district martial law headquarters" threw into

jail 70 reporters on May 24 and 25 (South Korean **Kyungje Tongshin**, May 26).

In Pusan, 112 newspapermen were arrested in two days. The "South Kyungsang Province martial law headquarters" for no apparent reasons passed sentences on 20 reporters of the **Chosun Ilbo**, some getting as long as ten years' imprisonment (**Hapdong Tongshin**, June 1, 1961).

Under the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea the people are denied of rudimentary democratic rights and freedom. Moreover, people go through a suffocating life in a living hell. People do not have even the freedom of residence. They cannot even walk around at will, and people's life is worth nothing.

According to the **New York Herald Tribune** of June 11, 1961, anyone who is against the "Military Revolutionary Commission" is thrown into jail. But the fact of the matter is that one does not even have to oppose the "military regime" to go to jail. On June 30, the **Dongyang Tongshin** reported during the first month after the "military coup" more than 100,000 innocent people were arrested without warrant, court-martialed and sent to jail for no particular reasons.

The military fascists issued an "order" prohibiting all assemblies, indoor or open air. If a few people go to lunch together, they will be prosecuted as offenders of the "order". The same applies if three or four people walk together or enjoy themselves at some sort of amusement place. Funerals and weddings cannot be held without permissions. Primary school pupils' trips, athletic meets, or even employees' meeting with a view to carrying out their duties need special authorization beforehand (**Radio Taegu**, June

6, 1961). The "Seoul, Kyungki Province, martial law headquarters" sentenced 45 men and women to 3 to 12 months' imprisonment as offenders of the "order on prohibiting assemblies." They were at some sort of amusement place. (South Korean daily **Hankook Ilbo**, May 24, 1961.)

In this connection, a radio broadcast from Chungjoo on May 19, stated that it was unlawful for more than three school children to come to school or go home together.

Under the name of "social orders," the military fascists have taken away from the people the freedom of residence, travel and walking.

The police chief of the city of Seoul in a press conference held on May 18 threatened the people with arrest if they happened to be outside, even in front of their own houses, during the curfew hours (**AFP**, Seoul, May 18, 1961). Moreover, the military fascists are tearing down the huts of the poor for the simple reason that these box-houses do not beautify the city. **Radio Seoul** reported on June 15, as the initial move, some 16,400 families were being driven out from their huts.

The U.S. imperialists and the military fascists of the so-called "military regime" have turned the whole of South Korea into a land of darkness, drenching it in blood. In an attempt to "justify" their criminal acts, they are shouting at the top of their voice the bellicose slogan of "get ready for war." They are thus seeking to plunge the Korean people again into a fratricidal war.

The U.S. imperialists have brought in a combat group from the U.S. to station along the demarcation line (**UPI**, Seoul, June 16). Military manoeuvres are quite frequently held in the neighbourhood of the demarcation line while

their navies conduct war exercises on the East and West Seas. As was seen in the recent Kennedy-Ikeda communique the U.S. imperialists are working very hard to bring closer the military fascists of South Korea and war-maniacs of Japan so as to turn South Korea into a hot-bed of a new war. The military fascists of the so-called "military regime" of South Korea are openly asking for another war under the slogan: "crush communism."

To put the nation on a "war footing" the military fascists issued an "order" asking all "government" agencies and all private organizations to discharge all "draft dodgers." Furthermore, the young men are asked to "confess" all violations of draft laws between 1956 and 1961 (**Haptong Tongshin**, June 5, 1961).

In this way tens of thousands of young people are driven into the puppet army every day while multitudes are forced to work on building military bases and highways under the impressive name of "rebuilding the country."

The so-called "military regime" set up what they call "general headquarters of the national reconstruction movement," a fascist organization formulated after the notorious "general union of national strength" which the Japanese imperialists set up once in Korea to drive the people to forced labour. The "general headquarters" under the slogans of "reject communist sympathizers and neutral views" and "austerity" is out to stop the people's resistance, and force the people into another aggressive war prepared by the U.S. imperialists.

Day in and day out the military fascists of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists are clamouring for "march north", emitting vile slander against North Korea and demanding another war.

However, all this shows only that the days of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea are numbered.

In South Korea industry is at a complete standstill, the number of the unemployed and foodless peasants is growing, and more rural families are quitting their farms. The people's living has hit rock-bottom and the social chaos reached the extreme. And the people's resistance is intensified.

The panic-stricken U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are trying every trick to mislead the people. With much fanfare they put up such slogans: "Sweep corruption and all evils," "Improvement in people's living," "Economic build-up", etc. Moreover, they are hoping to find a way out in the "land reclamation programme" or "import of foreign capital," both of which the Chang Myun clique too attempted in vain, to relieve "the rural population without provisions" or provide employment to the jobless.

Need it be said again all these are merely an idle tale? The so-called "military regime" has no material foundations for carrying out any of the measures they are raving about so generously. The political and economic crisis created in South Korea is a direct result of U.S. occupation of South Korea. Therefore only the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea will remove the very roots of misfortunes and hardships of the Korean people. And the country's peaceful unification alone will restore the ruined South Korean economy and relieve the South Korean people from today's misery, and make it possible for them to enjoy a happy life in the ever prosperous country.

RUIN OF SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY

U.S. CONTROL OVER SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY THROUGH "AID"

South Korean economy today is in a wretched plight due to U.S. colonial plunder and war policy. The living condition of the people is quite miserable. The situation of South Korea is worse than that under the days of Japanese rule, the dark period in the history of Korea. In every sense of the word South Korea is in a state of backward, colonial, semi-feudal society.

All this has come from the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists for the past 16 years in South Korea. For the predatory purpose, the U.S. imperialists have been using what they call "aid", which is nothing but export of U.S. monopoly capital in the guise of "charity".

As is well known, after the Second World War the sphere for U.S. monopoly capital to invest shrank due to the aggravating general crisis of capitalism.

Under the circumstances, the U.S. thought of a new name for colonialism—"aid".

With this "aid" the U.S. imperialists interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, control their economic life and subjugate them politically. The true nature of U.S. "aid" has been exposed more strikingly in South Korea than any other place in the world.

U.S. "aid, above all, pursues military purposes, particularly so in South Korea. U.S. "aid" has a double purpose militarily.

Firstly, it enables the U.S. imperialists to use the puppet army to their own end, and secondly, subjugate the South Korean economy to U.S. war purposes.

Under the "Mutual Security Pact" a U.S. "aid" recipient country must conclude a military pact with the U.S. and assume the responsibility of strengthening armed forces as provided in the military pact. And U.S. "aid" to South Korea is no exception, that is, military pact and military aid go hand in hand.

As the price of the "aid" the U.S. imperialists concluded with the puppet regime such pacts and agreements as the "South Korea-U.S. Defence and Co-operation Agreement," "South Korea-U.S. Defence Pact," "Agreement on South Korea-U.S. Military Advisers."

With these aggressive pacts and agreements which the Korean people reject, the U.S. imperialists militarised the South Korean economy and converted South Korea into a complete war base. Explanation of this is the fact that most of the counterpart fund from the sale of "aid goods" is directed to military purposes.

Commenting on U.S. "aid" the South Korean daily **Hankook Ilbo** reported on October 14, 1960 as follows:

"The economic crisis of today, particularly the financial difficulty, comes from increasing military expenditure, which is directly related with the interests of the U.S."

Former U.S. President Eisenhower said about U.S. aid that nothing could bring as much interests to the U.S. as well thought-out "aid" to friendly nations did. Then the former U.S. Secretary of Labour Mitchel remarked that if A-

merican soldiers were stationed along the 38th parallel instead of the South Korean army, it would cost the U.S. seven times as much.

To the U.S. imperialists the 38th parallel is a U.S. "frontier" and the "aid" is given on the condition that South Korea maintains an army 600,000 strong.

In addition to the direct "military aid" between 1945 and 1960 the U.S. government provided some 2,870 million dollars as "economic aid" (**Dongyang Tongshin**, Oct. 3, 1960).

The above-mentioned amount of "economic aid" was given in the form of commodities and services. Equipment accounted for only 25.4 per cent of the commodities, the remaining being consumer goods and raw materials.

Some 60 per cent of the equipment brought in was for transport, communications, power generating, and public works—all for military use. Then coal, petroleum, fertilizers, cotton, coarse grains, fabrics were major commodities. In this connection the South Korean monthly **Jaijung** (No. 3, 1961) wrote:

"The U.S. intentionally withheld South Korea's import of rehabilitation materials but brought in finished goods, particularly consumer goods, accounting for some 70 per cent of the total... Professor Simpson who was in our country to make a study of U.S. aid wrote in his report: 'The aid contributed little to South Korea's industry and it seems the authorities were set to make South Korea an agrarian country only with the railways'."

The magazine added that less than 30 per cent of the "aid" was in the form of equipment, but mainly for military purposes in the fields of railway, port building, and communications. And fertilizers occupied some 20 per cent.

All this shows that U.S. "aid" is not for the South Korean economy but for turning South Korea into a market for U.S. surplus goods and militarization of its economy.

U.S. "aid" is an export of capital accompanied by export of goods.

In the name of "aid", U.S. monopoly capital dumps U.S. goods in South Korea while forcing on South Korea predatory colonial trade. U.S. goods are sold at higher prices than the world market prices.

Let us take the case of fertilizers.

Without taking into consideration the new dollar-hwan exchange rate, twice changed in favour of the dollar (in January and February 1961), if the entire amount of 30 million dollars earmarked for purchasing fertilizers is spent to buy U.S. fertilizers, South Korea will be paying extra 3,650,000 dollars or 11 per cent more than it would pay for Japanese-made fertilizers (**Radio Seoul**, Dec. 10, 1960).

In Japan, Australia, and Taiwan coal is sold at 12 to 15 dollars a ton. But in South Korea, 30.80 dollars are collected for a ton of coal. And 170 dollars for a ton of raw sugar whereas it is priced 105 dollars in the world market.

South Korea annually consumes some 20 million dollars worth of petroleum products and the U.S. profits more than in the world markets. American companies collect as much as 49 per cent of the cost as service charges. South Korea imports annually between 150 and 160 million dollars worth of raw rubber, cotton, sugar, wool, and chemical goods, their prices being far above the world market prices.

In contrast to this South Korea's mineral products are taken away by American corporations for next to nothing.

Tungsten, the main item of South Korea's export, was sold at half the world market price when it was 70 dollars a ton. When the world market price dropped to 12 dollars for a ton of tungsten, South Korea was getting only 9 dollars (**Haptong Tongshin**, Mar. 14, 1959).

The U.S. imperialists use the "aid" as bait to open the road for plunder.

By 1958 the U.S. imperialists owed altogether approximately 59,493 million hwan for the buildings they had been using. They occupied some 51,000 pyung of floor space and 32,000,000 pyung of compound ground. But not a cent did they pay for it. They expropriated 106,000 jungbo of farm lands for military use up to the time of truce. And already before the U.N. command was transferred, 430,000 pyung of farm lands had been taken away (**Haptong Tongshin**, Jan. 12, 1960).

On this question, **UPI** reported on September 1, 1960, that South Korea asked the U.S. to pay 4,300 million dollars for the use of the land and buildings the U.S. army occupied, but the U.S. maintained that it should be free since the U.N. forces were defending South Korea.

Another means of plunder is the systematic rise in the dollar-hwan exchange rate.

Since its occupation of South Korea, U.S. imperialism has jerked up the dollar-hwan exchange rate 13 times in favour of the dollar, the dollar getting an 8,000-fold benefit during this period. It was raised to 1:1,000 on January 1, 1961 from the old rate of 1:650. Again on February 1, 1961 it was raised to 1:1,300 in favour of the dollar.

The new rate meant getting twice as many as hwan for the dollar. As the dollar-hwan exchange rate went up in favour of the dollar, the U.S. imperialists raised the prices of U.S. surplus goods more than twice.

This means that the U.S. dollar raised its "value" twice while the U.S. imperialists' expenses needed for the U.S. occupation army stationed in South Korea dropped to a half. A U.S. State Department official stated that the new dollar-hwan exchange rate would halve the military expenses in South Korea (AFP, Feb. 3, 1961).

Let us turn to the question of technical "aid".

Out of the "aid", 0.2 per cent is paid for providing technical aid to make the economic plunder by U.S. imperialism more effective. Several U.S. contracting companies were brought into South Korea to engage in industry, mining and other branches of the national economy making the South Korean industry completely dependent on U.S. raw materials, equipment, and technique.

The textile industry, the biggest industrial branch of South Korea, has replaced by 1957 about 70 per cent of its equipment with U.S. made stuff. Since South Korea has no machine-building industry, it has to import parts from the U.S. paying exorbitant prices.

U.S. plunder of South Korea is to be seen more clearly in the electric industry.

U.S. aggressors stubbornly rejected transmission of electricity from the North while checking the growth of power generating in South Korea. To be sure, they have some power stations but for military purposes. Even in these cases they totally disregarded the rich power resources of South Korea but solely relied on U.S. equipment, petroleum and technique to build thermopower stations. In

1947 the ratio between hydropower and thermopower generating stood at 75:25, but the figure reversed in 1960 to 25:75. Today South Korea's electric industry cannot move without the supply of U.S. oil.

With the counterpart fund the U.S. imperialists control the finance of the puppet government. They let the puppet government appropriate funds only for military and police purposes while limiting to the minimum all other expenses, for industry and for social and cultural purposes, emphasising what they call an "austerity policy".

The annual budget drawn up by the puppet government lacks independency. In reality, it is nothing but an extension of U.S. war budget.

In budgetary revenue the counterpart fund exceeds the internal revenue. Military and police expenses and funds for administrative use surpass the internal revenue. All this shows again the dependence and military character of the South Korean budget.

When the dollar-hwan exchange rate stood at 1:650 in 1960, the ratio of the counterpart fund in the puppet government's budget was 31 per cent. But the figure jumped to above 55 per cent in 1961 when the exchange rate soared to 1:1,300.

In this connection, a South Korean economist Dr. Choi Ho Jin wrote in the monthly **Jaijung** (No. 3, 1961):

"From the boosting of the exchange rate in favour of the dollar, the counterpart fund swelled, thus a foreign capital exceeding the home capital. As a result, the foreign country which extends aid has a dominating voice in the budget. The ROK budget has lost all independency and the economy become a dependent economy."

At the bidding of the U.S. government the puppet regime has in recent years pursued the "austerity policy" and poured out more money for military and police purposes.

The military and police budget between 1957 and 1960 jumped up 37 per cent, or 51.7 billion hwan. The 1961 budget called for 215.3 billion hwan for military and police purposes. And 94.6 billion hwan was earmarked for running the "government." When these two are put together, the total exceeds the budgetary revenue of 273 billion hwan by 36.9 billion hwan. Indeed this is a deformed budget, to say the least.

In 1961 the military and police budget increased 25.3 billion hwan over 1960. This increased amount—25.3 billion—is more than double the military expenses the puppet government used in 1952 during the Korean war. In that year altogether 11 billion hwan was spent for military and police purposes.

In contrast to the ever swelling military and police expenses, less money is directed for investing and financing.

Between 1957 and 1960 the amount of investment and credit shrank from 40 per cent of the total expenditure to 24 per cent. Then the amount for social amenities and public health dropped from 7 per cent to 3 per cent. Most of the funds were used for military purposes in such fields as railway, port building, communications, and military highways.

As the military and police expenses increased, the burden of taxes became heavier for the people.

In 1957, the portion of taxes in the general account

was 61 per cent, but the figure went up to 75 per cent in 1960.

However, the puppet government is playing every trick to minimize this fact. In drawing up the budget, incomes from government monopoly and service charges such as electricity, railroad, water charges are excluded from the amount of taxes.

To fill up the enormous deficit the U.S. imperialists and their puppets raise taxes on the one hand and on the other keep issuing bonds and paper-money.

In the budget for 1961 a deficit of 49,329 million hwan is expected. For this state bonds amounting to 7 billion hwan will be issued including industrial rehabilitation bonds of 18,667 million hwan, and 20,162 million hwan will be borrowed from the "Bank of Korea" ("Bank of Korea," **Monthly Review**, January, 1961). The first supplementary budget called for additional industrial rehabilitation bonds of 14,300 million hwan, so the total deficit for 1961 will be 63,629 million hwan.

The "military regime" took over the debts from its predecessors: 450 billion hwan from the Syngman Rhee regime and 63.6 billion hwan from the Chang Myun regime. Yet the "military regime" in the first two weeks following the "coup" printed 20.5 billion hwan of paper money, a fact showing the crisis of South Korea's finance.

Since the U.S. imperialists control the South Korean finance through the counterpart fund, all financial establishments serve the U.S. war policy.

Out of the total bank loans over 60 per cent was for military purposes and the remaining 40 per cent was directed to the fields of electricity, transport, and public works

in addition to the mining of strategic materials ("Bank of Korea" **Monthly Review**, Dec. 1958).

Loans are almost exclusively given to comprador capitalists and some American contracting firms. Very few loans are available to the medium and small enterprisers.

South Korean daily **Kyunghyang Shinmoon** reported (Nov. 18, 1958) that the amount of loans given to medium and small enterprisers, which ran 98 per cent of the total number of factories, was only 13 per cent while 87 per cent were for comprador capitalists whose holdings accounted for only one per cent of the total factories in South Korea. Then a South Korean monthly **Shintaiyang** (in its issue of December, 1958) commented that all banks of South Korea were for a few privileged. Some 41 per cent of the total loans were held by 164 persons. 16 cities of South Korea hold some 80 per cent of the total loans. In the last analysis, the banks were for a few privileged.

The "military regime" has frozen funds. With the exception of military and police expenses all payments have been suspended.

As is seen above, U.S. imperialism has turned South Korea into a base for aggression and it has militarized the South Korean economy. More, it is using the "aid" as a tool of plunder and aggression.

As a result, the already weakened South Korean economy faces total collapse due to marketing difficulties and a shortage of funds, power, and raw materials, not to speak of the heavy burden of taxes.

The Japanese journal **Economist** commented on the U.S. "aid":

"U.S. aid to South Korea should be studied from many angles. But, above all, when it is viewed from the economic angle, U.S. aid in South Korea made the South Korean economy dependent, leading it to eventual ruin."

Exposing the aggressive nature of U.S. aid, **Hankook Ilbo** wrote: "What we object most to is the U.S. attitude of regarding South Korea as its territory like Puerto Rico under its control... The South Korean markets are flooded with smuggled goods through the PX route, not to speak of aid goods. Reality is even worse than what is expected in semi-colonial countries."

RUIN OF SOUTH KOREA'S INDUSTRY

Owing to the U.S. colonial policy in South Korea, South Korea's economy completely lost its independence.

In general the imperialists pursue the policy of wrecking the independent economic foundations in colonial countries while intensifying its political, economic aggression. U.S. imperialism in South Korea is also following the usual pattern, only more brazenly and viciously.

During the past 16 years, the U.S. imperialists, taking advantage of one-sidedness created in the South Korean economy and of the geographical conditions, have pursued a colonial industrial policy, intentionally wrecking and plundering industrial facilities in every way.

First of all, the U.S. saw to it that economic relations between North and South Korea were cut. This worsened the colonial one-sidedness of the South Korean industries.

At the time of Korea's liberation North and South Korea had certain characteristics of their own. Iron and steel

as well as power industries, the great bulk of the country's heavy industry, in addition to most of the country's mineral resources were concentrated in the North, while most of light industry was to be found in the South. Hence, the South had to rely on the North for two-thirds of her electricity, the entire amount of chemical fertilizers and most of the raw materials it needed.

However, the U.S. imperialists from the very first day of their occupation of South Korea were out to hamper the growth of South Korean industry. They imposed national division upon the Korean people, severing the economic relations between the North and South.

South Korea was thus cut from the source of building materials, power and other heavy industry bases needed for the growth of its industries. Then the U.S. imperialists either wrecked or plundered most of the industrial establishments. Some of them were "sold" under the name of "custodian properties" with a view to fostering comprador capitalists.

However, such U.S. measures were only the beginning of its economic aggression. The biggest and worst U.S. tool of subjugating the South Korean economy is the U.S. "aid."

As pointed out above, the U.S. imperialists, using "aid" as bait, forced a series of unequal agreements upon the South Korean puppet government. Their aim was to control the South Korean economy and make it an appendage to U.S. war machine.

While extending under the name of "aid" all sorts of favours—commodities, funds, reduction or cancellation of taxes—to a growing number of compradors, the U.S. imperialists are doing everything to choke the growth of national capital. With its discriminatory trade policy, the U.S.

imperialists hold the South Korean markets in their hands, raising the prices of surplus goods they bring into South Korea. Moreover, such commodities are handed over to the comprador capitalists to encourage racketeering.

As for finance and credit, comprador capitalists are given most favour, while small and medium enterprisers are entirely ignored. Even the small amount earmarked for "helping" the medium and small enterprisers is in many cases loaned to comprador enterprisers. U.S. imperialism has directed only 13 per cent of available funds to the medium and small enterprises which occupy a big portion of the South Korean manufacturing industries. Yet, 87 per cent of the total funds are made available to the compradors who run only one per cent of the total number of South Korean factories (South Korean monthly **Sasangke**, No. 1, 1959).

Under the circumstances, the medium and small enterprisers have to borrow money at a high interest rate of 20 per cent every month. And they are imposed a heavy burden of taxes. As a result, most of the industrial establishments and funds are concentrated in the hands of a handful of comprador capitalists. Only 11 factories turn out three-quarters of the total output of textile and milling industries of South Korea.

Medium and small enterprises with a small capital and poor equipment are declining due to the pressure from two sides—U.S. monopoly capital and comprador capital. The emergence of parasitic comprador capital and the decline of medium and small enterprises are only plunging the South Korean economy into chaos and ruin.

Even compared with the days under Japanese rule the level of South Korean industry is reduced to two-thirds.

Moreover, the lopsidedness existing in the South Korean industry has been worsened, as can be seen clearly in the structure of its manufacturing industries.

The key branches in the industrial development, especially the metal-working industry which produces machine tools, present a sad picture.

In South Korea there are Samwha Iron Works, Inchon Factory under Taihan Heavy Industry and Changhang Smeltery—all built during the Japanese rule. But because of financial difficulty and a shortage of raw materials and shrinkage of market all these factories are at a standstill. The machine industry, too, has been ruined, the Korean Machine-building Factory being the only remaining one, and it runs on a reduced schedule.

Only a quarter of the total output value of the manufacturing industries is shared by the branches which produces only parts or small tools. But the food and fibre industries put together turn out some 70 per cent of the total output value of the manufacturing industries supplying the needs of the military.

All this shows once again that the South Korean industries are completely dependent on U.S. war industries and agriculture, having lost the foundation for their independent development and become more deformed.

South Korean industry exists not for the development of the national economy but serves as a tool of U.S. colonial plunder and militarization. It is developed for exploiting natural resources and agricultural produce. Hence it concentrates on producing raw-materials and half-finished goods, particularly strategic materials—tungsten, graphite, copper, lead, iron ore and raw silk. Such processing industries as textile, milling, sugar refining, and brewery indus-

tries are run with the imported U.S. agricultural produce and other materials for military purposes.

Coal and fuel industries are maintained to satisfy the needs of the U.S. imperialists and puppet armies.

Today in South Korea some extracting industries and the production of consumer goods keep an unstable existence. But the key industries are going bankrupt.

Colonial backwardness and one-sidedness of the South Korean industry can be seen in its structure. According to South Korean publications, in 1958, what they call the economic domains of first importance—agriculture, forestry, stock breeding and fishing industries—occupied 40.5 per cent of the total output, those of second importance—the government-owned industries and building industry—17.8 per cent and the third branch comprising trade, service industries, and money lending—41.6 per cent.

All this shows that the South Korea's economy is one-sided with the lagging agriculture, the distorted trade which handles chiefly U.S. "aid goods," and the service industries, mostly entertainment.

The decline of South Korean industry is also to be noted in the ever shrinking scale of factories, which can be seen in the following table:

Number of Employees of South Korean
Manufacturing Industry

(in percentages)

Year	1-49	50-99	over 100	total
1948	87.5	7.1	5.4	100
1955	92.1	5.1	2.8	100
March, 1959	93.5	4.0	2.5	100

Source: South Korean **Economic Year Book**, 1956 and 1960.

As the above table shows, the South Korean enterprises are unable to keep simple reproduction, dwindle from middle to small enterprises and eventually stop production.

The same also can be said with respect to capital.

According to the South Korean journal **Jaijung**, No. 3, 1961, out of the total capital of 41 corporations only 14.7 per cent was their own, while the remaining was secured by loans. The magazine went on to point out that of the loans 19 per cent was from bank and the rest 81 per cent came from bonds.

South Korean factories are failing from a shortage of funds and electricity, difficulty of marketing, and heavy taxes, etc. Already the number of bankrupt factories, big and small, reached 4,000. The remaining ones, too, are having a hard time.

In 1961 the U.S. imperialists raised the dollar-hwan exchange rate in favour of the dollar, and various kinds of charges. This caused a general rise in prices and financial tightness. To make matters worse, following the "military coup" the number of jobless increased rapidly and the depression in the business world worsened, pulling down the already shrinking people's purchasing power to below one-third compared with the previous year.

According to the survey made by the Taihan Chamber of Commerce on August 5, 1961, lack of market was listed as the main one for the factories, then came lack of funds, heavy taxes, and social unrest in general. As a matter of fact, 36.4 per cent of the factories were suffering from

marketing difficulties. The survey pointed out that no less than 71.2 per cent of goods turned out during the first six months of 1961 were either still in stock, sold on credit or on consignment. Only 28.8 per cent were cash transactions.

In the early months of 1961 the 10,000-spindle Kookan Textile Mill, Taihan Milling Factory and many others went bankrupt.

Indeed the medium and small factories which occupy the absolute majority of factories in South Korea—97 per cent of the total number of factories, 81 per cent of that of workers, and 66 per cent of total output—face complete ruin. By the end of 1960, according to **Radio Seoul** on June 9, 1961, 57 per cent of the medium and small enterprises had gone bankrupt, but since then the figure has gone up to 80 per cent. It was not without reason that the **AP** quoted on June 12, 1961, a South Korean economic expert as saying that the South Korean business was at a standstill.

Mining industry fares little better. The daily **Sanup Kyungje** reported on October 18, 1960, some 90 per cent of mines were virtually closed down by fall of prices by U.S. imperialism for exportable commodities.

So far only medium and small enterprises suffered, but now considerably large enterprises and the branches which at first did not feel the pinch are suffering. On June 16, 1961, the Japanese **Kyodo News** reported that large cement, glass, sugar refining and milling factories faced complete shut-down or ran on a reduced schedule.

How about the textile industry? The Taihan Textile Association, which comprises most of the large textile factories of South Korea, announced that since April 1961 the factories had curtailed operation by about one-third.

Dongyang Tongshin reported most of these factories would surely have to shut their doors pretty soon.

Samchuk in Kangwon Province is a well-known South Korean industrial town. But the whole place looks dead, according to a **Haptong Tongshin** report of March 1, 1961, with not a ring of smoke coming out of the tall stacks.

The general decline of the South Korean industry is to be seen also in its exports of colonial nature. The total sum of the South Korean imports is 20 times that of exports and the share of U.S. "aid" accounts for 80 per cent of the total sum of imports.

From this we can draw the conclusion that in foreign trade, too, South Korea is a U.S. colony, testifying to the miserable condition of the South Korean industry. No wonder then the South Korean monthly **Jaijung** lamented in its second issue of 1959 that South Korean foreign trade was in a pitiful condition. Comparing her trade with other countries the magazine cited the following: with Japan one-two hundred fortieth, with the Philippines one-thirtieth, with Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan one-tenth.

Even this meagre trade is composed mostly of ores and agricultural produce. Hardly any industrial products are exported.

Even the so-called "military regime" lamented in its August 1 release of the "Blue Paper of Economy" that despite the enormous foreign aid the South Korean economy was still stagnant and particularly the medium and small enterprises were in a sad plight. Then it went on to say:

"Because of the shortage of funds the medium and small enterprises have to depend on high interest loans. On top of this the operation stops so frequently from the

lack of electricity. The textile, milling, and other processing industrial factories, supposedly better off than others, are working at less than half their normal capacities. Even the products remain on the shelves of stores. Indeed, this is a strange phenomenon."

RUIN OF SOUTH KOREA'S AGRICULTURE

Today South Korea's agriculture is still in the grip of colonial, semi-feudal subjugation. Its productivity is steadily decreasing and its production shrinking.

It goes without saying that all this is the result of U.S. occupation of South Korea, the U.S. colonial and militarization policy and the predatory agricultural policy of the South Korean puppet regime faithful to the U.S. war and colonial policy.

In the light of the fact that more than 70 per cent of the total population are engaged in farming, and South Korean industry has gone bankrupt, South Korea's agriculture has become the main target of plunder by the U.S. imperialists.

It was necessary, above all, to maintain feudal landownership. Feudal relations make things easier for imperialists in all colonial and semi-feudal countries. Hence, the U.S. imperialists, too, are working very hard to strengthen the existing feudal landownership in South Korea in order to make their political footing firm in the rural areas.

Yet, U.S. imperialism was unable to keep feudal relations unchanged in South Korea.

The Land Reform and many other democratic reforms put into effect in the North following the country's libera-

tion, and the post-war years' situation favourable to socialism and peace encouraged the South Korean peasants to come out in demand of land. In order to check and mislead the peasants' struggle for land, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets carried out a spurious "agrarian reform" in October, 1950.

However, it must be pointed out that this "agrarian reform" not only maintained feudal landownership but turned the peasants into debtors.

First of all, under the "agrarian reform" big landowners could keep the land, a means of feudal exploitation. It is estimated that South Korea occupies an area of 9,501,280 jungbo, of which 72 per cent is forestry and waste lands, and 21 per cent under cultivation ("Bank of Korea" **Statistical Survey**, 1960). Under the "agrarian reform" the ownership of the vast area of forestry and waste land by the landowners was unchanged.

Under the "agrarian reform" some 560,833 jungbo of land, or 28.6 per cent of the total area under cultivation, was "distributed" to the peasants. Only 0.35 jungbo was distributed to a peasant family on an average. But with this the peasants were bound with chains of debt, or the land eventually had to go back to the former owners--the landlords. In this "distribution," some 270,000 families of farm labourers were excluded, as "they had no means of farming" according to what the Syngman Rhee regime said.

A peasant who "received" land had to compensate for the land. To name a few, he must pay 250 per cent of his average annual harvest in addition to various taxes and levies. The "agrarian reform" stipulates that a peasant is

to pay 150 per cent of the pre-liberation average annual harvest for the distributed land. But as the per-unit-area harvest dropped markedly after liberation, the pay has increased to 250 per cent. Consequently, each year he has to put aside 60-80 per cent of his harvest for the "distributed" land and "land acquisition tax" and other levies. All in all, the "agrarian reform" only worsened the murderous plunder of the South Korean peasants. At least 60 per cent of the land "distributed" under the "agrarian reform" has gone back to the landowners and rich peasants.

U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Korea ensure by "law" the reconversion of land in the hands of landlords and rich farmers. Graphic evidence of it is the "special measures for registration for transfer of ownership of the distributed land" adopted by the Chang Myun clique in April 20, 1960. As the "distributed" land is restored to the landlords, the peasants are returning again to their former status of tenant farmers.

In general the rent swallows up over half the harvest, some as high as 70 per cent! According to South Korean publications, landowners, big and small, are all out to get more land. There are many who own more than 250 jungbo (The South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo**, May 10, 1958).

Besides the feudal landownership, the usurers practise every kind of exploitation in South Korea.

Landlords, comprador capitalists, rich peasants and middlemen are usurers under the protection of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. And the amount of debts incurred by the peasants keeps growing as can be seen in the following table.

Amount of Debts Borne by the Peasants
(in 100 million hwan)

Year	Debt
May 1953	90
October 1957	1,090
December 1959	1,844

According to the survey conducted by the South Korean "Bank of Agriculture," the amount of peasants' debts is growing at a rate of 20 billion hwan every year (South Korean monthly **Jaijung**, No. 1, 1961). In 1961 the total debt of peasants is put at 220 billion hwan, an average of 100,000 hwan per peasant family. Most of the debt, between 70 and 80 per cent, is to the usurers and some 20-30 per cent to financing institutes. The peasants are forced to pay 150-200 per cent of interest annually. More than 60 per cent of the peasants' debt is in kind. This shows that the peasants borrow grain to sustain themselves.

Various forms of usury are practised. Peasants sell their "crops" even 2 or 3 months before harvesting, sometimes when sprouting has just started. One suk of rice was sold before harvesting at the price of between 6,000 and 8,000 hwan. According to the **Nongchon Joong-bo** (August 26, 1960) the peasants were obliged to sell crops at one-third or a half of the market price. Peasants sell their rice still standing in the field at such prices to sustain themselves or pay debts. At present more than 90 per cent of the peasants are burdened with heavy debts. The plunder of the peasants by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets is swelling their debt.

U.S. imperialism and the puppets use the "Irrigation Association," which was set up by the Japanese imperialists, as a means of bleeding the peasantry of South Korea white.

Peasants living in the "Irrigation Association" regions are being exploited through irrigation construction and water fees.

When an irrigation project is undertaken U.S. imperialism and its puppets force the peasants to pay half the expenses. Then peasants are asked to pay water fees sometimes twice as much as the "land acquisition tax."

The South Korean peasants own no means of production but primitive farm implements. In this respect they are more backward than under Japanese colonial rule. A shortage of draught animals is keenly felt: Taking good advantage of this landlords and rich farmers collect a high rent from the peasants for farm implements and draught animals.

By imposing a heavy burden of taxes, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are intensifying their plunder.

Under the "agrarian reform," the U.S. imperialists and their puppets changed the tax system. In the past they collected money for tax but now they force the peasants to pay various taxes in kind. According to the South Korean **Statistics on Agriculture and Forestry** for 1957, over one million suk of rice and between 240,000 and 330,000 suk of coarse grain were collected for taxes.

This new method of collecting tax in kind was, of course, not for the benefit of the peasants.

The colonial and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, and their aggressive war in Korea worsened inflation in South Korea. They had tried to load

the heavy burden of inflation on the peasantry and collect as much rice as they could for their ever growing military forces and relieve the severe rice shortage. Consequently, under the pretext of war time, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets had collected grains forcibly from the peasants in various ways, forced purchase and collection of grain besides the "land acquisition tax." However, since the armistice the peasants' resistance against the taxation has become intensified. In such situation the U.S. imperialists and their puppets enacted the "agricultural tax law" on December 30, 1960 and changed the tax system from collecting in kind to paying cash ("Bank of Korea" **Monthly Review**, No. 1, 1961).

Changing the tax system brought much benefit to U.S. imperialism and its hirelings.

By taking advantage of the temporary sharp rise in grain prices at the time of tax collecting, they could plunder a greater amount of grain from the peasants. More, they could hike the amount of taxes as they see fit. To intensify the plunder, indirect taxes were boosted.

In the budgetary revenue for 1960-61 the portion of indirect taxes was raised from 64 to 73 per cent. Since the absolute majority of the South Korean population are peasants, a heavier burden fell on the shoulders of the peasants.

While the tax rate is being raised, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are putting on the brake in investing necessary funds in agriculture.

The budget for 1961 of the puppet regime earmarked 32.4 billion hwan for agricultural funds. But when it is taken into consideration that the burden of peasants became

heavier because of the rise in the price of U.S. fertilizers, the puppet regime's funds for agriculture are 10 billion hwan less than that in the previous year. The puppet government says that it will direct greater funds for agriculture, but the funds earmarked for irrigation and soil improvement are 12 billion hwan less than the budget drawn up for 1960.

Another important way of exploiting the peasants is credit and trade.

U.S. imperialism and its puppets dissolved the "Finance Association," "Industrial Association," and "Agricultural Association"—all former Japanese tools of exploitation—and instead they set up in 1957 the "Bank of Agriculture" and "Agricultural Association." These are the most important vehicles of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets for exploiting the peasants.

These were solely for duping the peasants who long for the democratic reforms and socialist transformation of agriculture as effected in the North and oppose the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. They are also aiming at ensuring an advantageous position for landlords and other exploiting class in the countryside. In the light of the decline of the rural economy and diffusion of agricultural production, poor peasants were forced into the "Agricultural Association" to effect collective exploitation.

"Bank of Agriculture" and "Agricultural Association" collect farm produce from peasants at cheap prices while selling off surplus U.S. agricultural produce at high prices.

To collect grains at lower prices than the production cost the "grain collection system" used by the Japanese imperialists was adopted, besides adding new ones such as

“grain collection,” “loans on grains,” “grain exchange,” “grain loans,” etc.

Industrial crops and other subsidiary farm produce are taken away under the name of “collective marketing.” Let us have a closer look at these predatory grain collection systems.

As the peasants’ complaint mounted against the lowering of farm produce prices, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets adopted in 1957 the “loan on security of grain,” ostensibly for “stabilization of prices of farm products.”

According to **Dongwha Tongshin** on January 9, 1961, on an average 1,400,000 suk of rice was guaranteed for loans. But between November 1960 and October 1961, the figure will go up to 1,800,000 suk of rice.

Then why did the U.S. imperialists and their puppets mark more rice for loans?

First, the measure enables the U.S. imperialists and their puppets to exploit the peasants by means of usury. In order to pay various debts to the puppet government, the peasants are forced to borrow money on security of their grain. When it comes to repaying the loans, the peasants have to pay several kinds of extra fees such as storage, insurance, inspection, and stamps, etc. Altogether the peasants pay about 31 per cent in interest (“Bank of Korea” **Monthly Review**, No. 4, 1960).

Secondly, the loans on grain force the peasants to sell their harvest below the production cost. In 1960 the puppet government set the limit of loan on 1 suk of rice at 19,980 hwan. It was 3,338 hwan below the production cost (“Bank of Korea” **Monthly Review**, No. 1 and 4, 1960). Eventually the mortgaged rice goes into the puppet government because the peasants cannot pay the loan.

Thirdly, by manipulating the price of the forfeited rice the puppet government gets a high rate of profit.

Another way of exploiting the peasants by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets is the "grain exchange" which was adopted in 1959.

Under this system the peasants secure loans in the form of coarse grain in the lean spring months to be paid back in rice in the fall. The "grain exchange" is netting enormous benefit to U.S. imperialism and its puppets. The puppet regime has set aside some 700,000 suk of coarse grain for loans, most of which is U.S. surplus farm produce.

The "grain exchange," too, is designed for imposing onerous terms upon the peasants who are suffering from an extreme shortage of food. Thus the peasants must pay a usurious rate of interest.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets hinder the growth of agricultural production by dumping great quantities of U.S. agricultural produce in South Korea. Since their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have dumped various agricultural produce, under the name of "aid", above 30 per cent of the total "aid" being grains and raw cotton.

Between 1946 and 1957 the U.S. dumped on an average about 2,600,000 suk of grain annually, but the figure jumped to 5,000,000-6,000,000 suk in 1958. About 98 per cent of raw cotton consumed by the South Korean textile industry comes from the U.S. As a result, cotton cultivation in South Korea has been ruined almost completely.

Also by dumping industrial products the U.S. imperialists are exploiting the South Korean peasants. Fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and other U.S. goods are

brought in at a higher price than the world market price. At present U.S. made fertilizers are sold in South Korea at the price 1.6 times, sometimes 3.5 times, greater than the world market price.

The dumped U.S. surplus agricultural produce forces the prices of home farm produce down. The sale of U.S. industrial goods at exorbitant monopoly prices widened the gap between agricultural and industrial goods. As a result, the peasants suffer a greater exploitation. According to the "Bank of Korea" **Monthly Review** (No. 8, 1960) in 1959 the price index of fertilizer rose to 337.4, but the price of grain rose only to 131.4, taking 1955 as 100.

The two-fold, three-fold plunder done by imperialists, landlords and comprador capitalists to South Korean agriculture brought about an overall ruin of South Korean agriculture.

Compared with the closing years of Japanese rule, the acreage under cultivation in South Korea shrank by some 200,000 jungbo. It is worthy of note that the acreage of dry fields shrank more than paddy-fields.

Compared with pre-liberation days the area of paddy fields shrank at a rate of 4 per cent, but the figure of dry fields to 18 per cent. The dumping of surplus U.S. agricultural produce had worse effect on the South Korean dry field farm products.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive war policy and their predatory agricultural and land policy in South Korea caused the acreage under cultivation to shrink.

First of all, the U.S. imperialists expropriated some 100,000 jungbo of farm lands for military purposes (**Hap-tong Tcngshin**, Jan. 12, 1960).

Secondly, because of their failure to carry out anti-erosion and afforestation, flood hits every year inundating or washing out some 250,000 jungbo of farmland. In 1960, some 420,000 jungbo of farmland was ruined in the flood and some 450,000 jungbo affected by drought. However, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets take no measure to restore the farmland, but only intensify their plunder of the peasants. Hence the farmland is left in waste as the peasants themselves are unable to restore them.

Thirdly, as the peasants' life further deteriorates, they cannot properly manage their farm work. The land becomes extremely sterile and is abandoned in the end. Not only in acreage but also in fertility the farmland is on a general decline. It is estimated that some 65 per cent of total cultivated area should be restored or improved. (South Korean monthly **Jaijung**, No. 4, 1959.)

Another reason for soil becoming sterile is the use of U.S. fertilizers. More than 70 per cent of South Korea's cultivated area has become sour because of U.S. made fertilizers. Then the land utility rate is also very low. Compared with the time of Japanese rule the sown area has shrunk by 400,000 jungbo.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets neglected irrigation and water conservancy and afforestation projects, not to speak of taking care of old ones.

At present only 19.6 per cent of paddy fields are irrigated and, even when the rain-dependent fields are included, no more than 48.9 per cent of total paddy fields are watered. Consequently, the remaining 51.1 per cent (620,000 jungbo) of paddy fields need irrigation (South Korean **Economic Year-Book** for 1960).

No forestation was done. Still worse is the wanton felling of trees. The entire forested area is left to be infected with insects, thus South Korea's forest is facing complete ruin. Even according to South Korean publications, between 1946 and 1958 the forested area of South Korea shrank to 73 per cent and every year more than one million cubic metres of timber were felled wantonly. Such state of affairs threatens complete exhaustion of timber resources in the near future (South Korean **Economic Year-Book** for 1956). Such utter neglect of irrigation, water conservancy and afforestation projects leaves South Korean agriculture at the mercy of nature.

Three days of sun will dry up the fields and one day of spring rain will bring flood. South Korea is suffering from chronic drought and flood.

In South Korea machinery is not available in farming. Even not enough draught animals. Farming is done in the medieval way as ever, using primitive tools and ploughs. There is only one sickle or shovel per each farm family. In 1958 the number of pumps decreased to 22 per cent compared with that in 1940 under Japanese rule. In 1940 one plough worked on 10.3 jungbo of land but in 1958 the figure went up to 14.8 jungbo. ("Bank of Korea," **Monthly Review**, No. 2, 1958, and South Korean **Statistics** for 1949).

In ploughing no machine is used and even the number of ploughs drawn by animals is less than that in the days of Japanese rule. In short, in South Korea more manual labour is taking the place of draught animals. Poor peasants work with bare hands. In 1959 a South Korean reporter wrote after a tour of the Honam area—the rice-

producing centre—in the monthly **Jaijung** (Issue No. 2, 1960):

“Now and then one could see in the plain areas of North and South Chulla Provinces carts carry in rice harvested or power-run threshers. Yet in most areas jike (a rack for carrying loads on the back) was used to carry things or women carried things on their heads. And the rice was threshed by an antiquated method. It was really a pitiful sight!”

As South Korean agriculture loses its material and technical foundations, productivity naturally keeps shrinking.

Compared with the pre-liberation years between 1936 and 1940, between 1955-1959 the average annual output of grain in South Korea declined to 79 per cent. Barley, which is hardest hit by the surplus U.S. agricultural produce, shrank to 63 per cent and other coarse grains to 37 per cent (South Korean Industrial Bank **Monthly Review**, No. 38, 1958 and other publications).

Total grain output in 1960 dropped to two-thirds of the 1937 figure.

Output of industrial crops is almost nil in South Korea at present. For instance, as compared with the average of the period 1936-40 under the Japanese rule, the cotton harvest dropped to 23 per cent in 1959. Sericulture fares no better. The production of cocoon is about 30 per cent that in 1941. In stock-breeding, in 1957 the number of cattle declined by 88.3 per cent, horses 46 per cent, sheep 91 per cent compared with 1942 (South Korean **Economic Year-Book** for 1948, **Agricultural Year-Book** for 1958).

The devastation of South Korean agriculture is well

reflected in its structure, in which the colonial one-sidedness created in the Japanese days has been worsened.

Compared with 1936, between 1957 and 1958 the portion of grain production in South Korea's agriculture was 79.7 per cent—an increase of 3.7 per cent—that of industrial crops 1.5 per cent—a decline of 2.6 per cent—stock-breeding 1.8 per cent—a decline of 5.5 per cent. All this indicates that today's South Korean agriculture is more one-sided than under Japanese rule. (These are based on **A History of South Korea's Agricultural Development**, **South Korean Economic Year-Book** for 1959, "Bank of Korea" **Monthly Review**, 1959).

In the past, the Japanese imperialists, while insisting on a single crop cultivation, developed, to certain extent for their economic needs and their war purposes, industrial crops including cotton as well as stock-breeding. However, the U.S. imperialists who are interested only in marketing their surplus agricultural produce have totally ruined the agricultural productivity in South Korea.

By blocking the agricultural development and by maintaining the colonial onesidedness in the structure of agriculture, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets have subjugated the South Korean peasantry to more harsh exploitation. As the agricultural productivity declines rapidly and the peasants are subjected to two-fold, three-fold exploitation, an overall ruin is brought about in the rural economy and the class disintegration is accelerated in rural areas.

Even according to the official figures released by the puppet government, between 1945 and 1960 the number of poor peasants who owned less than one jungbo of land increased from 65.3 per cent to 73.1 per cent. Yet, the

number of middle peasants who owned 1 to 2 jungbo of land decreased from 22.2 per cent to 20.6 per cent. Particularly, those farmers who cultivated less than half a jungbo of land increased from 32.8 per cent to 43.1 per cent (South Korean **Economic Year-Book** for 1949 and **Dongwha Tongshin**, Jun. 21, 1961).

* * *

Thus South Korea's industry and agriculture are ruined, the foundations of the national economy destroyed, and the South Korean economy has been turned into an appendage of U.S. monopoly capital. Only U.S. occupation of South Korea and the so-called U.S. "aid", which accompanies colonial plunder and militarization, are responsible for such state of affairs.

Yet when Syngman Rhee was thrown out and the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea was shaken to its foundation in 1960, the U.S. imperialist aggressors tried to "pass the buck." They blamed the puppet regime saying it had misused the "aid", while painting a rosy picture for the future with such slogan as "a self-supporting economy" in order to mislead the people who demanded a new political system, a new life.

In such U.S. game, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", another U.S. tool, had a part to play. In its annual report to the Fifteenth General Assembly of the United Nations, it did everything to paint a better picture of South Korea. It said that with the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime and the coming to power of Chang Myun, it was expected things would move satisfactorily. It even added South Korea had entered a

stage of economic "development" and "growth" Words were lavishly used to conceal the criminal acts of the aggressive circles of the U.S.

Despite their brazen fabrication and slogans that the Chang Myun government would establish "a self-supporting economy" or "economy first" the truth has been fully exposed by the ever worsening economic bankruptcy.

Even South Korean publications termed Chang Myun's "economy first" as "nothing but empty talk."

The present "military regime" of South Korea repeating the slogans of Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun utters such words as "establishment of key industries," "soil conservation", etc.

To develop industries heavy industry base is needed. However, in South Korea even its meagre establishments were destroyed and it has no way of supplying necessary machinery, equipment, raw materials and supplies and power. Nor does it have necessary funds, not to speak of technique. All these problems should be solved if the South Korean economy is to be reconstructed.

Above all, the weak South Korean economy has to be protected from foreign capital while its production should be raised on the basis of its own natural resources and man power. The land problem must be solved and the material-technical foundation be built for the reconstruction and development of the rural economy of South Korea.

However, all these measures would run counter to the interests of the U.S. imperialists who seek only colonial plunder and militarization in South Korea. Hence, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, repeating the false slogan "a self-supporting economy," are shouting "closer

ties between South Korea and the U.S." They are even hatching criminal schemes to bring in Japanese monopoly capital to South Korea.

History has proved that such slogan as "a self-supporting economy" is only deception when one is dependent on foreign powers and following the U.S. aggressive policies. Consequently, the outlook for the South Korean economy is black, indeed.

U.S. AGGRESSION IN THE SPHERE OF IDEOLOGY AND REACTIONARY EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ARTS IN SOUTH KOREA

To perpetuate its colonial rule in South Korea, U.S. imperialism is resorting to every means of disarming the people ideologically and emasculating their fighting spirit.

Education, literature and arts are important vehicles of U.S. aggression.

Education conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in South Korea is a colonial enslavement education. Their educational policy is of anti-national and aggressive nature, as they make education serve the U.S. imperialists who pursue the colonial and aggressive policy of subjugating South Korea and turning it into a military base.

Such was the U.S. consistent educational policy from the first day of its occupation of South Korea. Particularly its reactionary nature was revealed more openly after the ceasefire.

Tearing off completely their mask, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have employed the policy of open "anti-communist education." In August, 1954, the programme of the "anti-communist education" was issued. In this the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea have a clear object:

Firstly, to mask the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the puppet clique's treacherous anti-national policy with "democracy," frame up the "irrationality" of communism

thus negating the truth and scientific lawfulness in social life.

Secondly, to try to justify the militarization of schools and conscription of youth and students while whipping up war hysteria.

Thirdly, to repudiate class struggle and revolution in the change of political and social order. They try to popularize the moral idea of John Dewey, who advocated the reform of moral character in opposition to revolution. They preach that the people should reconcile themselves to the society of South Korea under the U.S. colonial rule, spread vicious slander against communism.

The anti-communist educational policy constitutes the basis of their reactionary educational policy, aimed at diverting the students' attention from the scientific, revolutionary theory and world outlook and truth.

Another main feature of the U.S. imperialists' educational policy in South Korea is the militarization and fascistization of schools, a "must" in the "anti-communist, moral education."

Characteristic in fascistizing schools is the strengthening of military control of schools, suppression of every kind of democratic freedom and rights in schools and inculcation of "anti-communism" and war mania into the students.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, first of all, have deprived the students of freedom of speech, assembly and association. Under the pretext of anti-communism, students' publications are banned and only the fascist organizations are allowed.

They went so far as to post teachers for controlling students' life and sometimes even detectives in disguise of

students. (**Seke Tongshin**, December 28, 1959, **Chosun Ilbo**, August 1, 1959).

Fascistic control of schools has been tightened since the "military regime" is issuing one order after another: "Crop hair like soldiers," "Wear black uniforms," "Wear identification tags on the bosom," "Prohibit all kinds of demonstrations!" (**Dongyang Tongshin**, Jun. 12, 1961, **UPI**, Jun. 8, 1961).

These frantic fascist actions stem from their fear of the students moving towards the realization of democratic freedom and the peaceful unification of the country. The U.S. policy of militarizing education in South Korea is expressed in stepping up military training in school and pressing students and graduates into service with a view to preparing army officers.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, under the "principles of military training in school" of 1954, organized the "college students' military training corps" at the beginning of the school year of 1961 to intensify the military training of students. It is said that students should receive military training in order to prepare themselves for officers. Now, 4,000 students are forced to take courses of the infantry cadet training school every year. Moreover, the "military regime" is threatening that it will enforce the military training of students on a nation-wide scale from 1962 (**Dongyang Tongshin**, Jun. 9, 1961).

As to the conscription of students, 91 per cent of the entire candidate students were registered to be conscripted in 1959, and 94 per cent in 1960. In 1961, 50 per cent of the university or college graduates were registered for military service. (**Haptong Tongshin**, Mar. 1, 1960, **Donghwa Tongshin**, Nov. 27, 1960).

Obscurantism is one of the main features of the colonial enslavement educational policy in South Korea.

This obscurantism is expressed, on the one hand, in the "anti-communist education" and the "moral education," and on the other in the extremely limited opportunity for education. Many reasons are given for the closing of school doors to most of the people. First of all, school buildings are taken over by the U.S. and the puppet armies. Then school facilities were destroyed, educational establishments were closed down by the puppet government, educational funds reduced as a result of the increase of military spending, and the number of students decreased due to school racketeering.

In 1959, funds for "education and culture" accounted for only 3.4 per cent of the total expenditure of the puppet government, a decrease of 68 per cent as against 1958 (South Korean **Economic Year-Book** for 1958 and 1959). But the puppet government does not disburse even all this meager sum on the plea of "lack of funds." Parents of students must pay school expenses in the name of "local educational tax" or "contributions" or other levies.

Monthly school expenses for each pupil and student ran something as follows in 1959: 2,500 hwan for a primary school pupil; 7,000 hwan for a middle school student; 8,333 hwan for a high school student; and 15,000 hwan for a college or university student (**Chosun Ilbo**, Aug. 22, 1959).

For all such enormous sum of money squeezed out, the acute shortage of class rooms still remains.

As of November 1960, seven years after the ceasefire, the number of class rooms in short was some 30,000 (**Sanub Kyungje Shinmoon**, Feb. 2, 1960).

On top of this, schools in South Korea suffer an acute dearth of teachers. According to the South Korean **Weekly**

Education (Jan. 13, 1961), middle schools needed 15,477 teachers in total, but they were short 7,500. The high school teachers were short 2,633 against the required number of 4,883 teachers.

Under the "University Establishment Act," the "Private Middle and High School Fund Consolidation Act," etc. they are closing down schools not to their liking under such pretexts as "unstable foundation," "inadequate facilities," and so on.

The number of closed schools reached 186 from the truce to 1957, and 31 in 1958. In 1959 the number of high schools alone was 39.

Such extreme shortage of teachers and class rooms presents a hellish scene for entrance examination. Only the children of the privileged can pass the examination thanks to money and influence. Consequently, the door of schools is closed to the children of the working people.

South Korean literature and arts are only a tool of U.S. aggression in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in South Korea are madly propagating imperialist ideology and decadent American culture, while every attempt is made to obliterate the high national tradition and culture of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, 20th century vandals, are playing havoc with the Korean cultural treasures. They looted no less than 7,800 items of Korean cultural relics exhibited in the museum of the Kyungbok Palace and other museums. Among the items stolen by the U.S. imperialists are a gold crown of the Silla Dynasty, 8,000 rare books including the "Annals of the Li Dynasty" preserved in Seoul University and other precious cultural treasures. Wirepul-

led by the U.S. imperialists, the Syngman Rhee clique railroaded through the "Law on Overseas Exhibition of Cultural Relics" in the puppet "National Assembly," to "legalize" the shipping of the precious national cultural relics out of Korea by the U.S. imperialists. Under this law the remaining cultural relics continued to be shipped to the U.S.

Besides, national architectural and cultural relics are being destroyed due to the deliberate negligence of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea. For example, the Chumsungdai, the first astronomical observatory in the world, is on the point of collapse with its foundation sinking. And the world-famous Sukkoolam is left buried under the ground.

All this shows how shamelessly and madly the U.S. colonial plunderers are bent on obliterating the national culture of Korea. In pursuance of their cultural policy the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea are disseminating various shades of reactionary bourgeois ideologies.

Prevalent in the South Korean literature, arts and social science are applause of U.S. imperialism, preaching of cosmopolitanism, war propaganda, tendencies toward existentialism, etc., all indicating an acute spiritual crisis in South Korea.

Pragmatism, neo-Malthusianism, and misanthropic war philosophy are now in vogue in social science while pessimism, nihilism, modernism, sexualism, red-baiting, war hysteria dominate the literary world. All these are the ideological tools of the U.S. aggressors. The reactionary literary works serve to foster the servile spirit among the

people, gloss over the grim realities of South Korea and pile vile slanders on the northern part.

South Korean literary works and dramas represent the grim picture of South Korean realities—decadence, sexual degradation, desperation, suicide, etc. For instance, the short story “Lost Journey” negates human ideals, and praises death.

There are also works written to “justify” the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, distort the lawful development of history, and slander the society the people aspire after. For instance, a novel with the title of “Trees on the Cliff” is run through with war hysteria, “anti-communism”, along with man-hating and animal instinct.

Such reactionary literature and art serve to hamper the progress of our country, profane the national spirit, preach submission and decadence to people, following the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy.

Manipulating their puppets, the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to smother the emergence of progressive works. The newsreel “April 19 Revolution,” for example, was banned because it showed the scenes of the puppet police using violence against the demonstrators.

The puppets adopted “Regulations on the Embargo of Hostile Films” at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists to prohibit all films of any progressive tints.

The Italian film “The Woman in Rome” was prohibited because the scenes of “Committee of Anti-Fascist Struggle reminds them of the Communist struggle.” Even the French newsreel depicting the Melbourne Olympic Games was banned because “it shows too many scenes of communist champions winning.”

Despite such suppression, not a few positive works

are turned out, playing a beneficial part in the progress of the South Korean society and the people's life.

These works express in biting words hatred toward the dictatorial rule, expose the dying South Korea, while paying tribute to the people who rose up for a new social system, a new life, aspiring after freedom and democratic rights.

The poetry "Since You Have Seen the Light" condemns the puppet rulers as "devils" and the poetry "Warning, Wailing, and determination" branded the puppet rulers as the pestilent high-class philistines, a pack of wolves, who dine and wine on the bloodshed on April 19."

In the poetry "Get Out!" the people's anti-U.S. feeling is reflected more clearly than ever. A short story entitled "The Mind" projected the burning aspiration of the South Korean people for a new political system.

DETERIORATING PEOPLE'S LIFE, WORSENING SOCIAL EVILS AND GREATER CHAOS

The political corruption and economic bankruptcy in South Korea under U.S. occupation reduced the people's living to the worst "in the four thousand years" and caused ever aggravating social evils and extreme unrest, disorder and sufferings.

The absolute majority of the people with the exception of a handful of the puppet ruling circles hit the bottom as the South Korean monthly **Jinsang**, No. 2, 1959, put it.

It is not fortuitous that a Swedish correspondent in Seoul wrote an article under the title, "I Have Been in Hell."

Even the South Korean puppet regime's official statistics show that the living conditions of the South Korean workers are utterly hopeless.

Workers of the textile and building industries and daily labourers earn 15,000 hwan to 21,000 hwan a month, (**Haptong Tongshin**, Jan. 1, 1959), those in the metalware industry 19,000 to 28,700 hwan, and the machine industry workers get 12,600 hwan to 24,300 hwan a month ("Bank of Korea" **Monthly Review**, No. 7, 1959). On the other hand, the investigation of 54,202 households conducted by the South Korean puppet regime's "Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs," revealed that the minimum monthly living cost of an average worker's family

of five was 46,661 hwan (**Chosun Ilbo**, Oct. 10, 1959).

In Seoul a family of five has to earn 60,000 hwan at least, but the wages are less than one third of the minimum living cost. Moreover, the wages of female and juvenile workers are much smaller than what men get. For example, in 1960, female textile workers got only 8,000 hwan or so per month even though they put in 12 hours of work every day. And these figures tell by no means the true relations between the wages and the living costs.

In regard to wages, the figures were given on the basis of 26 workdays a month. But a 26-day operation a month for any factory is unthinkable in South Korea today, where most of the factories are either at standstill or on a curtailed schedule. In fact the wages the workers receive are far less than the figures shown above.

Moreover real wages continue to drop due to the shooting up of prices. Under the circumstances where payment delay is a common practice the worker is pressed to sell his voucher for a far smaller sum than the face value to the employer or a middleman who acts in collusion with the employer.

The gravest social problem in South Korea is unemployment.

Already in December 1958, **AP** reported, there were 1,500,000 jobless in South Korea.

And unemployment keeps growing due to the worsening industry and agriculture.

Increase of the Unemployed and Part-time Workers

	The Number of the Unemploy- ed and Part- time Workers	Rate of Increa- se (In percen- tages)	Source
March 1949	895,468	100	The Investigation Dept. of the "Bank of Korea"
December 1956	3,600,000	402	The puppet "Min- istry of Public Health and Social Affairs"
January 1959	5,350,000	599	South Korean pa- per Chosun Ilbo , May 30, 1959

Thus over 6,000,000 jobless and semi-jobless are roaming about the streets in South Korea.

Radio Tokyo on June 16, 1961, reported that the unemployment in South Korea had increased by 500,000 in the first month after the "military coup."

The number of jobless increased sharply not only because of the nose-diving South Korean economy.

The rulers of the "military regime" have brought the enterprises under the "military control" and dismissed workers en masse labelling them "draft dodgers" or "incompetent persons," while a great number of enterprisers and merchants were ordered to close their establishments on the ground of "violations of the ordinance." And scores of publishing houses and news agencies were closed down.

The Seoul correspondent of the **Indian Daily Mail** wrote under the heading "Poverty in South Korea" (May 22, 1961) that every five in Seoul was jobless. In today's South Korea hunger reigns."

The U.S. dumping of surplus agricultural products and the puppet clique's merciless plunder of grains, along with the intensified exploitation in the spheres of finance, credit, and commerce have caused extreme ruin of the South Korean rural economy. The rural areas of South Korea have been turned into a zone of chronic famine.

The majority of those 670,000 families farming 0.5 to 1 jungbo cannot have even half the food grains they need, much less the 940,000 peasant households who till less than 0.5 jungbo. No wonder then 700,000 to 1,000,000 peasant households become foodless on an average every year (**Jaijung**, No. 4, 1957, **Kyunghyang Shinmoon** Apr. 17, 1958).

Thus, as of early February, 1961, the number of the foodless peasant households in South Korea reached one million which further increased towards the lean spring season.

Taking advantage of the difficulty of the peasants, usurers have become rampant in the countryside. According to the South Korean press, the average peasant household had a debt of 4,036 hwan in May 1953. But the figure kept increasing, 80,700 hwan in December 1959, and 100,000 hwan at present.

Heavy debts and lack of food forced the peasant families to quit their farms. Some 400,000 peasant families have quit their farms in the recent years.

The South Korean small and medium producers and merchants are on the verge of total bankruptcy owing to the flooding of U.S. surplus goods, a shortage of raw material, power, fund, and marketing difficulties and heavy taxes. Recently some two thousand stores in Seoul have shut their doors. Between May 16 and June 1, in Pusan 123 shop owners reported suspension of business to the authorities.

But this is not all. Very often shops are ransacked by the officers of the "military regime". According to **Radio Seoul** alone some 4,000 shops were pulled down.

A **UPI** report from Seoul on July 31, 1961 reported on the increasing difficulty of the South Korean people's living. The report said: "Seoul, South Korea's capital, sweltered under the sizzling July sun, but the people worried more about getting enough to eat than keeping cool. Life is exceedingly hard for the ordinary people. It was difficult to get jobs, and a great many people who had jobs haven't been paid for months... One of those men said

his family hadn't eaten since the previous evening... These people were not the only ones who had to skip the meals. Literally thousands of people eat only once a day. Most felt the situation was hopeless."

Starvation menaces not only the peasants but the city dwellers. According to the **Dongyang Tongshin** (May 13, 1961), those who are on the verge of death from starvation in Seoul and Pusan number 1,290,000. The report pointed out that cries of hungry children were to be heard everywhere.

Housing difficulty, water supply and electricity shortage, etc. add to the trouble. In November 1958 some 600,000 families were without dwelling quarters. Today in South Korea over one million families do not have houses (**Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon**, September 11, 1960). On top of this, more than 300,000 huts need urgent repair. An American clergyman named Nielsen said that millions in South Korea lived in sheds not even fit for animals.

The fascists of the "military regime" demolished already 18,000 box huts. Far from building flats for those houseless people, they are threatening to pull down 20,000 more huts. It is not without reason that the number of beggars and those who die on the road is on the increase. In 1960 in Seoul 1,200 died of hunger and exposure, an increase of 200 over the previous year (**Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon**).

In December 1960, 47 homeless people died on the streets of Seoul in the cold.

500,000 orphans, 500,000 "demobilized soldiers," nearly 150,000 "disabled ex-servicemen," and over 315,000 families of dead or wounded soldiers are left without care. And 505,296 war widows and their family members num-

bering 916,273 are in a miserable state.

According to the South Korean **Hangook Ilbo** (Apr. 17, 1961), every year there was an average of 5,000 foundlings, but recently the number increased to 10,000.

Extremely low living standard and utter negligence of public health resulted in a rampancy of communicable and chronic diseases.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the puppet government, 2,055 contracted various infectious diseases in North Chulla Province in 1960, of which 156 died.

People with chronic diseases account for 41.1 per cent of the total South Korean population. Leprous cases number 190,000, distoma 6,000,000 and tuberculosis 2,100,000.

South Korea has been turned into a den of diseases. Hospitals are only concerned with money-making.

As of October 1960, no less than 674 myun (sub-county) or 48 per cent of the total had no doctors.

According to the South Korean **Medical Gazette** of January 8, 1960, the death rate has risen to 19.8 per cent per 1,000 and the average life span decreased to 33. (In North Korea the average life span is 57.)

Finding no means of living more and more people commit suicide. Fragmentary materials on the South Korean press show that, compared with 1955, the figure went up to 165 per cent in 1957, 665 per cent in 1958, 1,070 per cent in 1959.

There were over 950 suicidal cases in Seoul during the first eight months in 1960. In South Kyungsang Province 1,005 persons destroyed themselves in the first 11 months of 1960.

Extremely hard life and the penetration of the deca-

dent American way of life precipitate crimes. Murder, burglary, rape, robbery, swindle, and various other kinds of crimes are rampant in South Korea.

Yearly some 250,000 cases of crimes are reported. In the period from May to September 1960 the crimes numbered 133,730. This means 890 on an average every day, an increase of 75 per cent as against the previous year.

Unable to support their families, government and office workers commit crimes. According to official data of the puppet "Ministry of Justice", in a year from September 1959 to August 1960, 17,000 government officials committed various offenses including embezzlement, bribery, homicide, violence, forgery (**Dongyang Tongshin**, Jan. 27, 1961).

These offences were, the South Korean press points out, prompted by the corruption of the upper officials.

The South Korean **Kyungje Tongshin** put money embezzled by Syngman Rhee at a minimum of 50 million dollars including 17 million dollars from the "state treasury" during the ten years of his stay in power.

AFP says that Li Ki Boong, who was vice-chairman of the "Liberal Party", had a bank deposit of 50 million dollars of ill-gotten money.

After Chang Myun's ascendancy to power, public scandals became more rampant. The **Radio Moonhwa** in Pusan on April 6, 1961 quoted the **Pusan Ilbo** saying: "Rumours are abroad that pockets of the officials are more richly lined than under the Liberal Party. It is now an open secret that in any dealings with official circles money comes first... It is no exaggeration to say that 'money is almighty' rules this country."

To make the South Korean people more miserable, calamities and social disorder are getting worse every year.

The victims of storms and floods counted 120,900 in 1956 but ran over 1,076,000 in 1959. The houses hit increased from 21,700 to over 162,000, farmlands from 91,000 jungbo to over 249,000 jungbo. In 1960 more than 420,000 jungbo of fields were flooded or washed away. And the damage from natural calamities was estimated at 130 billion hwan (**Dongyang Tongshin**, Sept. 16, 1960).

Besides, fires, traffic accidents and explosions take a heavy toll of human lives and cause damages. Thus the people are living in a constant fear.

The U.S. imperialists not only turned South Korea into a living hell in this way, but they are committing every sort of outrage.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, American troops have massacred innumerable innocent people. Terror and unrest reign throughout South Korea under U.S. occupation.

Countless people have been killed by American soldiers for no reason. Even in 1949, one year before the outbreak of the Korean war, over 109,000 people were massacred in South Korea. On the beautiful Cheju island on the South Sea, more than 70,000 men and women, or one fourth of the island's population, were murdered between 1948 and 1950.

The Korean war revealed an even more diabolical side of U.S. imperialism. No crime has been more cold-blooded than that perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

During the short period of their occupation of North Korean area, the American soldiers butchered over 15,000

people in Pyongyang, over 100,000 in Hwanghai Province and killed innumerable men and women, young and old, everywhere they went.

In Shinchun County, Hwanghai Province alone, more than 35,000, or one third of the population, were slaughtered by the American soldiers. Among the killed were 16,000 women, and numerous children and the aged. The American soldiers ran wire through the victims' hands, ears and noses, and drove nails into their forehead. Eyeballs were pulled out while the victims were still alive. They flayed men. American soldiers tied a young woman on a tree by her hair, cut off her breast, drove a stake into her sexual organ, poured gasoline over her body and set fire to her. Numerous people were buried alive or drowned.

During the war the Americans committed mass murder of peaceable inhabitants in South Korea. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, they carried innocent people on lorries and dumped them into the sea. In one village all inhabitants were rounded up and burnt by American soldiers. This happened in Kuchang, Sanchung and Hamyang Counties, South Kyungsang Province. Ceasefire brought no end to U.S. brutalities in Korea.

In the first four months of 1959, 102 cases of violence and rape committed by American soldiers were reported (The South Korean **Seke Tongshin**, Jun. 5, 1959). In April 1957, a village in Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province was ransacked by 80 American M.P. men. The village of Ryongjudong was raided where they pillaged, set fire to houses and drove out the peasants of the village. On April 1, 1958, a beast in American army uniform, a railway guard, raped a woman and then shot her.

On February 25, 1958, Major Thomas James and two other American soldiers of the Air Force Ordnance in Pupyung, Kyunggi Province, cruelly thrashed a boot-black Kim Choon Il, fourteen years old, slashed him, pulled out his hair with pincers, tarred his head and face, and nailed him in a box which they loaded on a helicopter and dropped in a nearby town.

In Uijungboo and Dongdoochun women were caught by a group of American soldiers, who shaved the women's heads, stripped them naked and threw them onto the street.

The trigger-happy American soldiers shoot some one almost every day. They act as if South Korea was one of their firing ranges and the people their targets.

As is seen from the above today's South Korea has been reduced to a living hell, due to the U.S. aggressive colonial policy.

A correspondent of the **Saturday Evening Post** described South Korea as the saddest part of the entire Asian continent, and the **Economist** said that the Koreans are "at the bottom of the human pyramid."

However, South Korea, half of Korea, cannot remain indefinitely a land of suffering and death separated from the northern part, where joy and happiness blossom. The South Korean people cannot continually submit to such lot.

That is why the South Korean people are waging an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle more resolutely demanding a new life and a new social system.

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Most characteristic of the South Korean people's struggle since the April uprising last year is that the people are struggling for life, freedom and democratic rights. The struggle has gained in scope and taken deep root among the masses despite the brutal fascist suppression on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. More, it has developed into a sharp and vigorous political struggle of the broader masses for the withdrawal of the U.S. army so that the people can realise the peaceful unification of the country.

The high tide of the struggle of the popular masses in South Korea is a reflection of the ever-deepening national and class contradictions. At the same time, it spells a grave crisis in the U.S. colonial regime and the puppet clique. Social, national and class contradictions in South Korea, the cause of the April uprising, have become ever more acute. And it explains why the mass struggle in South Korea has developed onto a higher stage, exerting great influence upon the people.

Though the South Korean people shed blood to overthrow the Syngman Rhee government, they did not win freedom and democracy. None of the fundamental demands they raised during the uprising—freedom and liberation,

a new life, a new government and a new system—has been met. Only the catastrophic situation has worsened.

It has been fully shown by the experience of the South Korean people that in South Korea under U.S. occupation, no matter what puppet may appear on the stage, he will not be able to do anything good for the people; all he has to offer is poverty and non-rights, prison and gallows. Consequently, the South Korean people's struggle became more vigorous. The high revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction in North Korea has been a great impetus to the development of the South Korean people's struggle. The achievements scored in socialist construction and the happy life enjoyed by the people in North Korea inspire greatly the South Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, throwing a ray of hope to the South Korean people.

Especially, the new proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report delivered at the celebration meeting of the fifteenth anniversary of the August 15 liberation and the Recommendations and decisions adopted at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, which concretised the proposals of Comrade Kim Il Sung, exerted great influence on the development of the South Korean political situation. And the people's struggle was entered a new stage.

U.S. imperialism and its running dogs can by no means put down the flames of resistance of the people. Nor can they prevent them from spreading. Even after the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "government" the people went on with their struggle for abolishing the puppet, fascist regime. "Dismiss the corrupt National Assembly!" "Down with old politicians!" "Neither Liberal nor Demo-

cratic Party will do!" "Down with Huh Chung Government!" "McConaughy, go home!" These were some of the slogans of the people. It was said that the U.S. Ambassador acted like a governor-general in a colony.

As soon as the results of the fraudulent "elections" were made public, the indignant masses came out in the struggle, shouting: "We want new elections." In Samchunpo, Kosung, Changwon, Yungdo of Pusan, Changnyung, Taegu, Kimchun, Yungyang, Milyang, Pohang, Taejun, Goisan, Namwon, and Dohwa, people raided the polling stations and destroyed ballot boxes. Puppet government organs and police stations were also attacked. The angry people declared the elections null and void.

On August 8, just before the opening of the new "National Assembly" in Seoul, people of all strata surrounded the "capitol building" and fought bravely against the remaining elements of Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party," and the upper crust of the "Democratic Party" who had committed all sorts of crimes against the people. People shouted: "Drive out the counter-revolutionary forces!"

In the meantime in South Korea demand for an independent national economy" was raised and the anti-American sentiment and struggle became prominent. The people fought against the influx of the U.S. surplus goods into South Korea.

In the meantime in South Korea demand for an "indecolonial rule and for democracy and the right to life has been gaining in strength and scope.

Even according to heavily doctored figures released by the South Korean authorities, between the April uprising and the end of September there were 1,509 demonstra-

tions, 775,466 people taking part (South Korean news agency **Seke Tongshin**, Sept. 30, 1960). By the end of 1960, the number of people taking part in the demonstrations for a stabilized life and democratic rights reached some one million (**AFP**, Jan. 12, 1961).

The working class, from its inherent character and position, is most positive and thoroughgoing in the struggle.

As the mass advance of the workers in the struggle becomes more intensified, the working class is assuming the main body of revolutionary force from the specific objective conditions created in South Korea. This shows that the struggle of the South Korean people are entering a more stubborn, acute and resolute stage.

On September 30, 1960, the South Korean **Seke Tongshin** reported that the number of demonstrations held by the workers by the end of September 1960 since the April uprising reached 485, with the participants of 123,400, about one third of the total number of demonstrations in South Korea in the same period. The growing number of the labour disputes is another example of the unprecedented upsurge in the labour movement in South Korea.

Even according to the curtailed figures released by the puppet "Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs," the number of labour disputes reached 252 last year. This figure showed a rapid increase especially after the overthrow of Syngman Rhee's puppet government. For example, in the period from January to April 19 last year the number of labour disputes was 30, but the figure went up to 118 in the following five months, then to 104 in the

next three months (South Korean **Kyungje Tongshin**, October 16, 1960).

A greater number of workers have begun to take part in the labour movement and, with the awakening of class consciousness of the workers heightening, the movement assumed wider proportions. Strikes, demonstrations and other forms of struggle are embracing all spheres of industries.

Shortly after the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee government the workers of Inchon demonstrated, shouting: "Fellow workers, rise up! We must win our rights by ourselves!" (South Korean **Dongyang Tongshin**, May 3, 1960.)

As the struggle became more intense, the workers have become more conscious and their struggle for solving the urgent problems in life and other economic demands have become more closely linked with their political demands. This stepped up further the labour movement.

On May 3, 1960 some 600 dockers in Pusan demonstrated demanding: "No foremen! No exploitation!" "Hired Trade Union leaders, get out," "We don't need the team-leader system!" "Exploiters who live on others must get out," "We don't trust the old trade unions and the newly elected committee to cope with the situation; dismiss them all and elect a new trade union!" The workers also demanded a 100 per cent increase in their wages and the right to collective bargaining. (South Korean **Pusan Ilbo**, May 3, 1960) Demands for higher wage, collective bargaining, and an 8-hour work day and opposition to the starving wages have become one of the main aspects of their struggle.

Workers of all branches of industry including the fields of port building, railway, electricity and communica-

tions, all under the direct control of the puppet government, and the labourers employed by the U.S. army units are taking an active part in the struggle.

Panic-stricken at the stubborn advance of the workers, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs have made false "promises" of economic concession in an attempt to quell the strong offensive on the part of the workers.

However small the victory that the workers have won may seem, it enriched the experience of the workers. And it gave them a valuable lesson, a lesson that the people can bring to their knees the puppets and the employers, if they carry on a united struggle. Moreover, the victory gave them firm confidence in their final victory in the fight for liberation. Above all, the South Korean workers have come to realize that they can fight more effectively if they have an organization safeguarding their rights and interests and if they are united more firmly. Now the workers rejected vehemently the "ROK General Federation of Trade Unions", a tool of political suppression of Syngman Rhee rule, which used the deceptive slogan of "co-operation between workers and capitalists" and attempted to undermine the labour movement from within. The workers also fought bravely against the "government" patronized "trade union leaders."

Some 500 workers of the "First Woollen Company" in Taegu have refused to work for about three months by waging strikes of various forms since June 11, 1960. They demanded "No government patronized trade unions!" "No interference in organizing trade unions!"

The railway workers of Taejun went on strike to withdraw from the "government" patronized trade unions,

while the workers of the Koryu Paper Mill in Kunsan staged a walkout to demand expulsion of government-serving trade union leaders.

At last, the "ROK General Federation of Trade Unions" was dissolved following the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "government."

In the fight for their urgent demand for life, the workers organized various committees: "Struggle Committees," "Collective Bargaining Committees," "Struggle Committees for Reform", etc. Through these committees the workers kept their unity for action in the fight.

According to the data released by the puppet "Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs," since the April 19 uprising nine federations of trade unions and 271 trade unions came into being.

The labour movement in South Korea passed from the stage of struggle only for freedom and right to life to that of all-round political struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique and for the peaceful unification of the country. It was inevitable that the struggle of the South Korean workers, who had been fighting against the colonial slavery wages forced by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Chang Myun clique, assumed the two revolutionary tasks—national and class liberation.

This was because the emancipation of the working class would be achieved only when the U.S. troops are compelled to leave South Korea and the country is unified peacefully.

It was inevitable that the South Korean workers waged a revolutionary struggle to abolish the U.S. imperialist colonial regime because their struggle was, directly

or indirectly, pointed at U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique. Through their struggle the South Korean workers accumulated strength for a decisive battle against the enemy. As the labour movement gradually gained in scope following the April uprising, it also began to assume a new character.

The movement assumed more mass and political character and the brunt of their attack was directed at the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs. Even the advance of workers of the government-run enterprises, especially the labourers employed by the U.S. army who had been rather lukewarm in the past became more vigorous.

On January 31, 1961, in Seoul, Inchon, Pusan and other places some 7,000 workers employed by the U.S. army left their jobs to wage huge demonstrations. Then on February 19 some 3,000 Korean labourers from Inchon, Boopyung and Pajoo hired by the U.S. army held anti-American demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy demanding higher wages, collective bargaining, and a ROK-U.S. administrative agreement aimed at restricting the extraterritorial rights exercised by the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea. The following day some 1,500 labourers working for the U.S. army held mass demonstrations.

On March 22 in Seoul some 20,000 people held a mass rally to protest against the "Temporary Special Anti-Communist Law" and the "Regulations on Demonstrations" which U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique were scheming to concoct. The rally was followed by a torchlight demonstration of some 2,000 workers. Breaking through the barricades put up by the police, they rushed to the

U.S. embassy and Chang Myun's residence shouting "Yanks, go home!" and "Down with the Chang Myun government!" (**Dongyang Tongshin**, March 22, 1961). On April 1 about 2,000 workers of the Daihan Textile Mill and thirty other workshops demonstrated against the above-mentioned two evil laws. Some 3,000 policemen of the mobile units tried everything to stop the demonstrators, but in vain. The demonstrators marched, shouting: "We do not want the evil laws", "We are against 'Regulations on Demonstrations violating and undermining the democratic labour movement!'" "We workers refuse to become deaf and dumb under such evil laws!" "Oppression of trade unions is violation of democracy!" (**Hapdong Tongshin**, April 1, 1961).

Along with the upsurge in the struggle of the workers the advance of the peasants became also prominent.

In view of the political and economic situation and in the light of the composition of the South Korean population, the revolutionary advance of the peasants is of great significance in the South Korean people's struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report marking the fifteenth anniversary of the August 15 liberation: "The anti-imperialist struggle of the South Korean people should be linked up with the anti-feudal struggle... Without fighting the feudal forces, anti-imperialist struggle cannot be successfully waged and without fighting the imperialist aggressive forces the anti-feudal struggle cannot be successfully carried out..."

Revolutionary advance of the South Korean peasants is becoming more vigorous with every passing day.

Even according to some doctored information, the

number of peasant struggles in South Korea was 70 in the first four months of last year.

But the figure went up to 240 between May and August. The main target of their struggle is land. This is not without reason. Under the so-called "agrarian reform," so much land had been expropriated by the U.S. imperialists and puppet clique, so much land concentrated again in the hands of landlords and rich farmers, the tenant system which had been weakened for some time was reinstituted, and so much land was lost by the peasants.

The solution of the land problem in a democratic way is vital for the South Korean peasants who are fighting for emancipation and right to life. This is the unanimous wish of the South Korean peasants who demand the elimination of the evil consequences of the agrarian reform and the tenant system, the source of exploitation and poverty.

The peasants have long fought against land ownership by the landlords.

Even according to heavily doctored data released by the puppet government, since the "agrarian reform" there were 5,074 cases of disputes by August, 1958 and between 1951 and 1955 there were some 8,000 cases of litigation against the puppet government on "distributed land". (Seke Tongshin, Oct. 4, 1958.)

The peasants struggled for the return of land expropriated by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs or compensation for their lost land.

On June 14, 1960 some 3,000 peasants in the vicinity of Taegu held a peasant mass rally to ask the U.S. army to return the land it had taken away for military use. About 1,000 peasants in Ryusoo, South Chulla Province,

also, held demonstrations demanding the return of the land they had lost and compensation for the damages.

Such struggle of the peasants swept South Korea, especially Yesan (South Choongchung Province), Kwangsan and Jangsung (South Chulla Province), Keumje (North Chulla Province), Haman and Ryangsan (South Kyungsang Province). The case of Yesan County, South Choongchung Province, was most outstanding. For 3 months some 600 peasants fought, waging sit-down strikes, demonstration, sometimes even using force. Highly indignant at the puppet clique for plundering their lands without paying any compensation the peasants raided the Yetang Irrigation Association office. They held demonstrations and sit-down strikes at the construction site of the reservoir. In the meantime, they dispatched 500 representatives to Seoul, where they, together with some 150 peasants from Keumje, North Chulla Province, held a demonstration and sit-down strikes for two days, September 26 and 27, in front of the capitol building. They demanded compensation for the land taken away from them. They withdrew only after the puppet authorities made a "promise" of 147 million hwan payment by November 15.

Peasants' revolts also took place in Kuchang, Hamyang, Haman, Moonkyung, Taegu, Kyungsan and in some other areas. Everywhere in South Korea the hungry peasants are demanding: "Return the plundered rice!"

On May 25, 1960 in Hayang, Kyungsan County, North Kyungsang Province, 1,140 peasants waged a "rice revolt." Demanding the return of their plundered grain, the peasants demonstrated and attacked the Irrigation Association and recovered some 800 kamani of rice.

In Jinbook, Changwon County, South Kyungsang

Province, some 800 peasants raided the sub-county office and captured the head of the office, demanding: "Give us some rice. We are hungry!" "Exempt us from land taxes and all other levies!" "We want more reservoirs and river dikes!" "Grant some funds for farming!" "We must have seed grain for next years farming!" At the same time in Okpo-ri, Kuje County, 3,500 peasants waged a struggle demanding for rice. They frightened the puppet officials and nearly paralysed the work of local government bodies.

Throughout South Korea is heard the cry of the peasants: "Poverty has reached the extreme. We cannot go on like this any longer. We have been fooled for ten years but we will not be fooled any longer!"

"Signal fire of the peasant uprising is lit", reported the South Korean **Dongwha Tongshin** on September 7, 1960. "Desperate peasant masses rose up," reported **AFP** on December 30, 1960.

The student movement is on the upsurge, too, in step with the mass advance of workers and peasants.

In the April uprising the students came to the fore. The April popular uprising provided the students with a good lesson. They realized the fact that social evils and corruption came from the U.S. occupation of South Korea. They are better organized and their struggle keeps developing as their consciousness grows.

The "Students National Defence Corps", the notorious government-sponsored students organization, collapsed. In the course of the struggle several democratic student organizations came into existence, such as "April 19 Students' Union", "Youth League for Promoting the Unification of the Fatherland," "April 19 Injured Fellow Stu-

dents' Association''. Thus the students' movement has made a great stride since the April uprising.

According to the heavily minimized data from the April uprising to the end of September there were 539 demonstrations with 338,547 students participating against U.S. colonial enslavement education. The students demanded academic freedom and democratization of school. (Seke Tongshin, Sept. 30, 1960).

Since the April uprising the political character in the students' movement has been strengthened and the struggle for the democratization of school has turned its spearhead against the U.S. colonial rule and the corrupt, reactionary ruling circles. "We want no corrupt National Assembly!" was the voice of the students condemning the politicians who had desecrated the bloodshed by the people in the April uprising.

To oppose the aggressive U.S. "aid", American way of life, and the infiltration of Japanese fashion life—the last being the work of Chang Myun's pro-Japanese policy—the students started an enlightenment movement. This movement, an anti-American, anti-Japanese, and anti-government struggle, which was initiated by the Seoul students, soon spread over to Taegu, Pusan, Kwangjoo and other big cities in South Korea. The students demonstrated, shouting: "Use home made goods and restore the national economy!" "A cup of coffee saps a cup of national blood", "Shame on those who smoke Yankee cigarettes." Very often American cigarettes and the phonograph records of Japanese songs were burnt in public.

On October 23, 1960 in Pagoda park, Seoul, a mass rally was held under the auspices of the "Committee for

Self-supporting Economy" in denunciation of the aggressive U.S. "aid". Students of twelve colleges of economic and commerce took part in the rally, which demanded a self-supporting economy. And it was followed by a demonstration. The students shouted: "No economic independence means no political independence!" "No unnecessary aid!"

The struggle of the students reflected their desire to avert the economic catastrophe and improve the people's living by relying upon the mighty economic force of the North and their desire for North-South economic intercourse.

Some 3,000 students and professors of Yunse University waged a resolute struggle against the U.S. colonial enslavement education and the withdrawal of Underwood, an American Acting President, and Sauer, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The strike lasted about a month, covering September and October 1960, and it showed fully the intensity of the anti-American spirit among the students. The students and professors attacked and destroyed the houses of these two Americans and demonstrated in front of the U.S. embassy.

Some 2,600 students of the Taegu Industrial High School and the Taegu Middle School held demonstrations and sit-down strike for the return of their school buildings taken away forcibly by the U.S. army. Such struggle was waged in many places in South Korea.

What is most characteristic of the South Korean students' movement is that their anti-American struggle for defending the national interests, freedom and the democratization of school against the colonial enslavement education and the colonial regime was closely linked up with

the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country. And their struggle is closely connected with the revolutionary advance of the broad sections of the people.

Influenced by the revolutionary advance of the workers, peasants, youth and the students, the broad sections of educators, scientists, men of culture and art, and office employees are rising up in a vigorous struggle. The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals learned from the April uprising that the only way of relieving the people from hardships and of unifying the country lies in the abolishment of the U.S. colonial regime and the peaceful unification of the country.

The political advance of the teachers and professors against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs is becoming more vigorous.

The puppet government had barred the teachers from taking part in political activities under the pretext of teachers' being government workers. But the teachers succeeded in organizing democratic bodies—teachers' unions and federation of teachers' unions. Through the federation, which embraces some 40,000 teachers, they fought for political freedom and human rights. They also fought against the "Temporary Special Anti-Communist Law" and the "Regulations on Demonstration" of the Chang Myun clique.

Along with the struggle of the teachers the advance of men of art, culture and the press also became more firm.

They rejected the "General Association of the National Cultural Organizations" which, supporting the "American way of life," attempted to force obscurantism

upon the people. Men of art demanded freedom of cultural and art activities aimed at developing a national culture.

In their struggle for peaceful unification of the country against U.S. imperialism, they employed various means and ways.

Through cartoons, articles and essays they exposed and ridiculed the plunder and barbarity of U.S. imperialism and the ruling circles of the puppet regime, thus laying bare the social contradictions in South Korea.

The petty traders, handicraftsmen and other urban bourgeoisie who were suffering from the general economic dislocation also raised their voice against U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique. They strongly demanded the improvement in business conditions, a stabilized life and tax reduction. Entire restaurant owners in Pusan City launched a "campaign against entertainment taxes." Many "struggle committees" against taxes were organized in cities.

The skyrocketing prices resulting from the new dollar-hwan exchange rate and soaring "government fees" naturally led the urban inhabitants to the struggle for a stabilized life.

Poor city people continued their struggle against destroying their board-houses by the puppet authorities. Gradually they joined the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle and their ranks grew into an organized force, employing mass resistance and demonstrations.

The anti-U.S. sentiment was expressed also among the South Korean medium and small enterprisers and traders. Free business activities were denied to them and a threat of bankruptcy was always hovering over their

heads. And their interests run counter to those of U.S. imperialism and comprador capitalists under its aegis.

However, the struggle of the small and medium traders and enterprisers against the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a military base became unprecedentedly intense. They demanded "protection and promotion of commerce," "tax reduction," "import restriction on U.S. goods", "loans to businessmen," "the North-South economic intercourse."

On April 4, 1961, in the name of the "Hankook Industrialists' Committee" they put in a written protest to the puppet government, holding that "measures should be taken to relieve middle and small industry facing bankruptcy." To this end, they asked that import of foreign goods be stopped, especially consumption goods (South Korean **Kyungje Tongshin**, Apr. 5, 1961).

Despite their social and economic status, class interests and political views are quite different, today the South Korean people of all sections have a common interest in the liquidation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system and in the realization of the peaceful unification of the country. Hence, it was only natural for the South Korean people to struggle for freedom, democracy and the right to life, and the struggle should develop into a struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

Greatly inspired by the new, programmatic proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea on the unification of the country, the South Korean people have risen up in a vigorous struggle for unifying the country.

The workers and peasants of South Korea came to realize that the unification of the country must be realized by peaceful means without outside interference in confor-

mity with the proposal made by the Workers' Party of Korea. They raised their voice: "Unification is the only way to life," "Unless the country is unified our living will not improve."

In support of the peaceful unification programme of the Workers' Party of Korea, the youth and students held public discussions to carry through their demand and claims. They declared:

"In this era of great inspiration, we cannot expect the older generation, the embodiment of prejudice and political corruption and egoism, to realize the country's unification. Consequently let us young students, following our national conscience, march forward toward national unification." The youth and students formed a "league for national unification" (*Haptong Tongshin* Nov. 1, 1960).

The intellectuals, too, came out in support of the peaceful unification, with the slogan: "The realization of unification is the aspiration of the entire nation." The ruining medium and small enterprises demanded the North-South economic intercourse in support of the peaceful unification program.

Public opinion in South Korea pointed out that "national affinity is naturally felt" in the new proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung in his speech at the celebration meeting of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation, "because it is permeated with a desire to discuss among ourselves with open heart the solution of problems concerning the destiny of our nation and the unification of the territory. We should not indefinitely groping about for ways and means to solve the questions by relying on outside forces." Moreover, "It is the nation's first and

foremost desire to unify the country" (South Korean **Kookje Shinbo**, August 16, 1960).

The new proposals for the peaceful unification of the country set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung met with wide response among the South Korean people fighting for life, democracy, freedom and liberation. To them it was a programme of action. It awakened further the South Korean people.

Exposing the true colour of U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique who, instead of answering the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea, tried to distort them as a "propaganda offensive" while raving about "unification by combating communism" so as to create an obstacle in the way of the country's unification, the South Korean people advanced their struggle to tackle by themselves the problem of unification.

Reflecting such trend of the South Korean people, a South Korean paper, **Sangkong Ilbo**, in its issue of November 29, 1960 writing on the "unification by combating communism" commented that it means "our nation must become deaf; they (government authorities) should realize that the people became very indignant at their outright rejection of good opportunity for unification."

The struggle of the masses of the South Korean people are becoming intense: they "called for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and direct North-South negotiation" and held up their slogan: "It is high time to tackle the problem of unification by ourselves" (**UPI**, Oct. 2, 1960). The students of Pusan College held demonstrations shouting, "We students, keeping alive the spirit of resistance, are firmly determined to fight for national unification, a unanimous demand of the people." We oppose the presen-

tation of unrealistic unification proposals to the U.N.", "We reject all alien forces trying to work out measures for Korea's unification dependent on outside forces." (A South Korean paper, **Pusan Ilbo**, Nov. 6, 1960).

The advance of the South Korean workers, peasants, youth and students, and the broad sections of masses grew in scope and strength, and they join in various forms of movements for the common goal, the country's unification. Reformist parties, too, joined in this general trend with much vigor.

The mass movement of the South Korean people for the unification of the country became the irresistible main current of the time. The people demanded a direct North-South economic and cultural intercourse, postal exchange and free travel, in anticipation of the country's unification by the Koreans themselves without outside influence.

Such being the situation, no South Korean political parties and social organizations could afford to turn a deaf ear to the aspiration of the masses of the people. Otherwise, they would be isolated completely from the people. Even the conservatives and some South Korean government officials approved, in the end, the inevitability of the North-South economic and cultural intercourse.

Meanwhile, the attempt of the enemy to turn the tables became more desperate.

U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique in their attempt to accelerate the formation of an "anti-communist front," perpetuate the partition of Korea, bolster the tottering U.S. colonial rule and quiet the masses of the people demanding the earliest realization of North-South negotiation and economic and cultural intercourse, took steps for

bringing in a "Japanese economic mission" to South Korea.

However, the South Korean people would not have it. They were all out to stop the "Japanese economic mission," or any other "mission" from coming into South Korea.

As a result, the "Committee for Welcoming the Japanese Economic Mission" organized by some South Korean compradors was dissolved and no "Japanese economic mission" could come to South Korea.

This was another victory for the South Korean people, dealing a serious blow to the U.S. aggressive policy and traitorous manoeuvres of the Chang Myun clique.

This struggle was the national resistance of the South Korean people against Japanese militarism, which now seeks an opportunity of re-entry to Korea, dreaming the old dream of "Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere." At the same time the struggle was a link in anti-American struggle.

Prior to the struggle against the Japanese monopoly capital, the South Korean people had carried on a struggle for laying bare the predatory nature of U.S. "aid".

As U.S. "aid" left catastrophic consequences upon the South Korean economy and the people's living, illusion about U.S. "aid" certain sections of South Korean people held began to dissipate fast.

The South Korean people boycotted U.S. "aid," denouncing that "it has stifled home production, thereby eating away the independent economy." The students continued "new life movement" for boycotting U.S. surplus goods; the businessmen organized a "Committee for Pro-

moting the Independent National Economy" against U.S. "aid".

With the conclusion of another unequal treaty, this time the "South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation" signed on February 8, 1961, the struggle of the South Korean people developed into an all-round, open anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle.

The struggle of various forms of the South Korean people merging into one greater force turned their spearhead against the U.S. imperialists.

In Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and other areas the people, including youth and students, most resolutely demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from South Korea.

On February 21, in Pusan handbills and posters appeared denouncing the new "South Korea-U.S. Agreement." The handbills and posters read: "Yanks, go home!" Students in Seoul staged demonstrations in front of the U.S. embassy shouting: "Korea is not a U.S. concession," "All the patriotic citizens, rise up against the encroachment upon sovereignty!"

On February 14, in Seoul, the students of six universities including Seoul and Koryu Universities and some 500 public figures held a "meeting in protest against the "South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation." They resolved to make all efforts to abolish at once this aggressive document, uphold national independence in dealings with the United States and Japan and resolutely reject the economic aggression not only by the United States but also by Japan (**Haptong Tongshin**, Feb. 14, 1961). Under the impact of the growing anti-U.S. sentiment on the part of the masses of the South Ko-

rean people, reformist parties and the press set themselves openly against U.S. imperialism with the conclusion of the above-mentioned agreement.

In its statement, the "Social Masses Party" declared that the agreement meant that South Korea had become an appendage to U.S. imperialism. Denouncing that "it only exposes the colonial avarice of U.S. imperialism," it demanded a cancellation of the agreement.

The popular struggle against this traitorous agreement led to form an organization for common struggle.

On February 14, in Seoul, political parties and social organizations, 17 all told, organized a "Committee for Common Struggle against the 'South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation' concluded on February 8" and the "committees" of the same kind were organized in various parts of South Korea (South Korean **Donghwa Tongshin**, Feb. 14, 1961).

In Seoul and other major cities in all provinces, mass meetings were held under the influence of those committees.

UPI reported on February 26, 1961 "there was a storm of protest" against this humiliating agreement.

Then on March 1, in Taegu, a "mass meeting for March 1 national unification" was held with the participants of more than 30,000. Carrying placards which read "Let's reject outside forces and unify the nation" and "Unification only will relieve the unemployed," big demonstrations followed the meeting. "Unification is the only way to life," "Long live national unification!" were some of the slogans of the marchers. On the same day, in Seoul, students who gathered outside the place, where "the ceremony in commemoration of March 1 uprising" was held,

staged a demonstration against U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique, shouting "Yanks, get out!"

As the revolutionary offensive of the masses of the people became intensified, the enemy, in its turn, resorted to more desperate manoeuvres. In an attempt to suppress the revolutionary rise of the people by means of military provocations and force, it organized mobile police in major cities. Then "exercises for repressing riot" were held by the police and the puppet army.

The Chang Myun puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism ran amuck in concocting "Regulations on Demonstration" and "Temporary Special Anti-Communist Law."

However, the savage machinations of the enemy only helped in revolutionizing the people and added fuel to their struggle.

The whole areas of South Korea turned into a place of resistance, with revolutionary flames sweeping from one corner to the other.

In Seoul, Pusan, Masan, Chungjoo, Kimhai, Hwangjoo, Junjoo, Wonjoo and other cities and towns hundreds of thousands of people and students came out resolutely in the struggle against the two evil laws and the U.S. aggressive forces, for the peaceful unification of the country.

The people shouted: "Yanks, get out!" "Peaceful unification of the country is the only way to life," "Let's realize as early as possible North-South negotiation as well as economic and cultural intercourse!" "We oppose the two evil laws," "Down with the Chang Myun government!"

On March 15, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the heroic uprising in Masan, the citizens in Masan held a mass demonstration. Three days later, some

15,000 citizens in Taegu held a torchlight demonstration, shouting "Put an immediate end to the Chang Myun regime and its terror rule which hampers the country's unification!" On March 22, some 20,000 citizens in Seoul staged an anti-government demonstration, shouting, "Down with Chang Myun regime." Prior to this they had a meeting in protest against the anti-democratic evil laws.

This struggle of the South Korean people against the fascist evil laws grew into forming a joint struggle front involving almost all South Korean political parties and social organizations, workers, peasants, the jobless, teachers, men of culture, men of the press and other broad masses.

Amidst the growing people's sentiments against U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime and the revolutionary rise in demand of abolition of the fascist evil laws, in various parts of South Korea, Seoul, Taegu and Pusan included, "Joint Struggle Committees Against the Evil Laws" were organized. And the mass movement became more vigorous.

For three days from March 23, mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Seoul, Masan, Taegu, Pusan and then Kwangjoo, Junjoo, Jinjoo, Kimhai. The flames of struggle spread rapidly over all parts of South Korea.

Thus the fight of the South Korean people was intensified and expanded. The people's demand—"Down with the Chang government"—changed into an open struggle hitting at U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of all reactionary forces in South Korea.

On March 24, a mass rally was held in Taegu to protest against the two evil laws. Some 30,000 Taegu citizens demonstrated shouting: "Unification is the only way to

life," "Soldiers and policemen, ask your conscience and join the struggle against the Chang Myun government and the two evil laws!"

Prior to this, in Seoul on March 22, after an indignation meeting, a crowd of some 20,000 held anti-American demonstrations demanding "U.S. Army, go home!" Also in Kimhai, South Kyungsang Province, students demonstrated against U.S. imperialism shouting "McConaughy, go home!" In Junjoo, North Chulla Province, some 10,000 held a mass rally for expediting unification on March 25.

As the struggle of the South Korean people became more intensified, there were several sympathy strikes of workers, students' strikes, teachers' boycotting classrooms. Also many protest meetings and demonstrations were held in all parts of South Korea.

The mass struggle against the evil laws and the peasants' and fishermen's struggle for rice, inspired by Cabinet Decree No. 42 of the D.P.R.K. which proposed to offer 100,000 suk of relief rice to the South Korean peasants who ran short of provisions, served to intensify further the anti-American struggle in South Korea.

The youth and students of South Korea observed the first anniversary of the April uprisings with an even more vigorous struggle for unification of the country by Koreans themselves without any foreign interference.

On April 19, 1961, some 100,000 students and citizens of Seoul met in the Seoul Stadium for a "Meeting to Commemorate the First Anniversary of the April Uprisings." At the meeting the students denounced the anti-popular, traitorous acts of Chang Myun and the puppet ruling circles who had come to the meeting with sinister aims.

The students pledged that one million students would firmly unite and surely achieve the unification of the country. Then the meeting adopted a declaration on national re-vitalization.

Also in Seoul on that day some 3,000 students of 11 colleges of Seoul University met to oppose and denounce foreign influence, and adopted a "Declaration," "Statement on Events" and "Resolutions." Then they held demonstrations, shouting "We want a unified, independent country." Their placards read: "The blood of April demands: No more foreign influences," "Korea belongs to the Koreans," "Students of North and South, let us meet at Panmunjom!" "We want North-South postal exchange. To whom does this country belong? Why can't we move around freely?" "From North to South electricity, from South to North rice", "Police must stay away from school."

The Resolutions adopted at the meeting read in part: "We are resolved to crush any anti-national forces which desecrate the bloodshed on April 19 and move in an anti-national direction... we reject every form of foreign worship which bars the unification of the country by us Koreans."

On the same day, in Taegu, Pusan, Kwangjoo, and in other cities of South Korea anti-American, anti-government demonstrations were held, involving wide circles of people, youths, and students despite inhuman suppression.

However, there were many obstacles in the path of the people's struggle for reforming the society. The enemy, the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction and international gendarme hit back with ferocity.

The "military coup" and the subsequent military fascist suppression presented a grave situation for the struggle of the people. Yet, no matter how desperate the U.S. imperialists and the leaders of the "military regime" may get, they can never stop the struggle of the people who are waging for life, freedom, and unification of the country by Koreans themselves, and for social progress.

Under the banner of "anti-American national salvation struggle," the South Korean people having united all patriotic forces will resolutely fight for wiping out U.S. colonial rule and for the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves. Surely the national struggle will win genuine freedom and liberation.

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